MAY 1928

INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL XVI NO 103-- BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 1 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
5 May	Rajputana ..		16,568
12 ,,	Morea* ..		10,953
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..	Naldera x ..	16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 ,,	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
23 ,,	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 ,,	Delta ..		8,000
7 July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 ,,	Morea ..		10,953
21 ,,	Razmak ..	Mooltan x ..	20,847
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 ,,	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 ,,	Mantua ..		10,916
15 ,,	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
13 ,,	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 ,,	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 ,,	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 ,,	Ranpura ..	Macedonia*..	11,120

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £129
To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
3rd May ..	Domala ..	8,441
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928			
3rd May	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China and Japan.	
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.	
Connecting	at Colombo with Comorin ..	for Australia.	
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.	
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan	
Connecting	at Colombo with Mongolia ..	for Australia.	
7th July	†Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.	
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Straits, China and Japan.	
Connecting	at Colombo with Chitral ..	for Australia.	

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	27th Apr.	3rd May
*Awa Maru ..	6028	2nd May	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	7th ,,	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th Ju
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23733, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	28th April	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th ,,
Sydney Maru ..	18th ,,	30th ,,
Honolulu Maru,	24th ,,	31st ,,
Sumatra Maru..	9th June.	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 352.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928			
2nd May	Barjora ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
4th ,,	Varela ..		Busreh via Karachi
5th ,,	Chakla ..		Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie
7th ,,	Vita ..		Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie.
9th ,,	Karoa ..		East and South Africa.
16th ,,	xEllora ..		Mombassa.

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 300|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/ ,,
Foreign Rs. 7/- ,,

SINGLE COPY

1½ ANNAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among **INDIAN COMPANIES** at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

INDIA STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

INDIAN STATESMEN

a book of absorbing interest to politicians and lay-men alike. In this new publication we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Dewans or Prime Ministers of Indian States. Besides being a record of the lives and achievements of these statesmen and administrators who have distinguished themselves both in British India and in the territories of the Ruling Chiefs, the book offers an instructive study in the evolution of Indian States.

CONTENTS.

Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad.

WITH 17 PORTRAITS.

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," send a two anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents: **M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of differen on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of **The Hindu**. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for A vertisements is

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to

The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

Don't let your Rent Revenue fly out of the window

Don't let rooms or houses remain unoccupied just because a sign in the window failed to bring you a tenant. There is a better way of finding tenants—a quick way to stop rent losses.

Send a "For Rent" advertisement to the

Bombay Chronicle

and nearly every tenant in Bombay will be told of the vacancies. The chances are your vacancies will be filled quickly.

No more rent losses when a For Rent advertisement in the

Bombay Chronicle

is employed.

Why not try an advertisement to-morrow?

Bombay Chronicle.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED— UNEMPLOYED or seeking good future. No charges. Enclose stamps. 'SWARAJYA,' Delhi.
A R853

WANTED—A LECTURER in Physics to teach all classes (including Principal Physics of B. Sc.) in a private College. Only M. Sc. in Physics with Research experience need apply stating salary expected to Post Box No. 2126 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 30310.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph training. The candidate gets direct appointment through this school. Apply immediately with one anna stamp for prospectus to avoid disappointment, MANAGER, Rajputana Systematical Telegraph School, Jodhpur.
A R667

"NEW AVENUE TO REVENUE"—WANTED Energetic, ambitious persons to earn Rs. 150/- monthly at home, independently. 100 p.c. success. Apply with anna stamp BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Lukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad
A R843.

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches to different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 3 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 1-2/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

EDUCATIONAL.

ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy, Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal Royal Homeopathy Institute, DELHI.
P R735

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING in any locality between Fort and Grant Road. Must be in sound condition. Write to D. M. J. Governor's House, Karelwadi.
G R849

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—Latest HYGIENIC ROOMS for High Class Vegetarian Hindu Families at one minute's walk from Station at very moderate rents; every accommodation and ample play ground. PODAR ESTATE, Malad.
C R740

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND OFFICE and SHOW ROOM FURNITURE: Secretariat Table, Book Shelves, Iron Safe, Glass, Cupboards, Show Cases, Chairs etc. Apply DAWAR H. KAZI & Co., Shoe Merchants, 249, Hornby Road.
F 30342.

SPORTS COATS.
Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. Just the Coat for Shikar. From Rs. 8-14 each.

KAKOMI TWILL.
Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30" wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.
Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27" wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.
A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat, etc., Rs. 1-12-6 per yard, 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.
In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.
Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Negligo Shirts, with soft double cuffs—sizes up to 17 1/2" collar. From Rs. 4 each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs Rs. 3-4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2-14 each. Write for samples.

KAKOMI TENTS.
Whether it's a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K. 2.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LTD, INDORE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company at the Mills Premises, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1928, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as at 31st December, 1927.
2. To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1928, to SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1928 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
NANDLAL BHANDARI & SONS,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Indore, 26th April, 1928.

N.B.:—The Dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on or after MONDAY, the 11th of June, 1928, between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m. at the Company's Registered Office on office days at the Mills, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Saturday, the 12th May 1928.
30342

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHA GOCULDAS MADHOWJI alias GOCALDAS MADHAVJI alias GOKALDAS MADHAVJI alias GOKULDAS MADHOWJEE, late of Bombay, Dasa Shrimali Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the service of a Cloth merchant .... Deceased.
NAGINDAS GOCULDAS, son of the abovenamed deceased at present a Clerk to D. R. Choksi, Gold and Silver Melting Factory, Javeri Bazaar, residing at Jekore Nivas, 11, Old Modi Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twentieth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

20th April, 1928.
NAGINDAS GOCULDAS,
Petitioner in person.
30341

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 28th April, 1928, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT DUKERWADY LANE ON GIRGAUM ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lala and Co., Attorney for the Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Framji P. Mistry Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. auctioneers will sell by public auction on the premises on (THIS DAY), TUESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned immoveable properties.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of the Dukerwady Lane, commonly known Orta Baxa or Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 3614 and New Street Nos. 35 and 37.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay on the Western side of the Orta Baxa Street and now known as Dukerwady Lane on the Pallas Road in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-three and three-ninth square yards or thereabouts and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 15 and Street No. 13 but now in Ward C No. 3613, New Street No. 39.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Vacant Land or ground whose Fazandar is Rawji Jagannath Shankersheth, situate lying and being at Dukerwadi Lane on Girgaon Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 22 decimal point 22 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 8135 under C Ward No. 3615 and 3616.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lala & Co., attorneys for the Trustees at their office in Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

No matter what you require whether classes or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM OF

Dinshaw M. Dastur & Co.,

OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P. M.

CARL LAEMMLE presents
A WESLEY RUGGLES Production
Laura LAPLANTE IN SILK STOCKINGS
with OTIS HARLAN and John Harron
from Cyril Harcourt's Play
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Also: The Greatest Race of the Year
GRAND NATIONAL 1928
The only Official and Fully Illustrated Record.
and the
Oxford Cambridge Boat Race

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
THE FROTHBLOWERS COMPANY
India's Three Most Versatile Artists
JACK CRICHTON
DOREEN COBURN
CYRIL GREEN
The LITTLE SHOW with a BIG REPUTATION.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
The Startling Paramount Jungle Melodrama in 8 Gripping Reels—
CHANG CHANG CHANG
will stand on its own merits as a brilliantly conceived and brilliantly depicted story of the eternal struggle for existence in remote tracts where the world is yet very young.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
EMIL JANNINGS
IN
"THE WAY OF ALL FLESH"
A Strong Drama with fine acting and powerful direction

Royal Opera House
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"AGE OF DESIRE"
A drama of a mother's heart-rending cry for her once unwanted son.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

Wonderful Box.

The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, traces stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from afar, fate of the sick, can foretell the result of every work, etc.,
Price Rs. 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.
B. B. Bengali & Sons.
Chhakkalal Street, Farrukhabad.

Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery —the great propelling power.
MACAULAY.

Advertising Topics

(No. 12.)

Advertising only *starts* with the buying of white space. The balance between profit and loss, waste and efficiency, rests on what *goes into that white space.*

The big *waste* in advertising is in the *inefficient use of white space.* All white space is *alike* until you put something in it.

If you put the *right thing in*—the thing that appeals to the greatest number of people—your advertising returns a profit. If you don't quite strike the right thing your profit is reduced. If you put the *wrong thing in* you imperil your investment.

Bombay Chronicle

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEWYORK.

MARKET NERVOUS AND IRREGULAR —FAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST—CROP CONDITIONS BAD—FUTURES 1 TO 7 POINTS LOWER.

New York, April 28.

The New York futures market was nervous and irregular, on selling and liquidation influenced by favourable weather forecast while on the other hand good demand in dry goods market and unfavourable crop condition induced buying. Prices opened 7 points lower in sympathy with lower Liverpool quotations and declined further 5 points on favourable weather predictions. At the advance there was considerable buying and prices improved 22 points from the lowest level, but long liquidation again depressed prices and the market closed at a net decline of 1 to 7 points. Spot prices declined 10 points to 11.75c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 8 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged.

Further cold rains are reported from the Eastern belt delaying crop preparations. However the general sentiment being inclined for a natural reaction, prices failed to sustain the improvement. Reports of good demand at better prices in Dry goods markets exist and higher prices are eventually looked for.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th instant as under:—

"Special Washington forecast indicates more favourable weather coming week. Owing to lateness and much replanting think purchases advisable an all recessions"

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends, dated 28th instant:—

"Cotton: Small reaction likely still believe higher prices eventually."

Reuter:—"Market nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being favourable Western Belt forecast and unfavourable crop condition."

Hornby Hemelryk & Co:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 12,480,000."

From New York:—"Outsiders buying freely, insiders selling, but good spot demand continues."

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, April 28.

Previous close	21.02	
10 a.m. opening	20.95	—.07
10-07 a.m. lowest	20.90	—.12
10-52 a.m. highest	21.12	plus .10
12 noon close	20.99	—.03

Range 22 points.

START UNFAVOURABLE.

"An acreage increase of between 5 and 6 per cent. is looked for, making the area some 45,000,000 acres, and this, with a yield per acre of 162.5lb.—the average for the past five seasons,—would only give a crop of 14,625,000 bales, whereas consumption if it maintains its recent level, will be well ahead of this figure. It becomes apparent, therefore, that favourable circumstances are very necessary for this year's crop, and in view of the weevil danger the chief thing to hope for is an early crop. At the moment, with too much rain in the East and low temperatures all round, the prospects for an early start are not very bright. It should occasion no surprise, therefore, if the markets for American cotton shows signs of nervousness, and Manchester traders seem likely to have to do their business against a background of raw material prices which are more apt to advance than to fall."—("M. Commercial.")

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 30.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 28-4-28	7725000	12933600
" Yesterday do	17000	99600
Exports to date do	6180000	9657000
Stock at Ports 27-4-28	1498000	2051000
" Interior Towns do	737000	825000
" Liverpool 27-4-28	851000	1421000
World Supply 27-4-28	4113000	5743000
Quantity in Sight do	13119000	17759000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 30

	cwts.
Wheat	5,191
Linseed	15,168
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,091
Gingellyseeds	893
Poppyseed	173
Groundnuts	10,252
Castorseed	9,322
Rice	12,639
Myrabollams	261
Cottonseed	20,328
Gram	7,923
Joowar	8,569
Barley	1,610
Bajree	1,680
Coal	369 tons

OIL SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 30.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/1, Highest 50/4, Closing 49/11, Clearing 50/12.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening —, Lowest 52/9, Closing 52/10/6, Clearing 52/10.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 5/0/6 Closing 5/0/3, Clearing 5/.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 57/11, Closing 57/11, Clearing 57/10.

LIVERPOOL.

FURTHER COLD RAINS—LONGS REALISING—FUTURES UNCHANGED TO 1 POINT LOWER—SALES 3,000 BALES

Liverpool, April 28.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a rise of 2 points but ruled easy on profit taking despite reports of cold rains over the Eastern belt. The market closed at prices unchanged to 1 point lower. Spot Cotton prices improved 10 points to 11.71d. per lb. and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures market closed unchanged with May quoted 11.15d. Egyptian futures market was easy on long liquidation and closed at a decline of 21 to 19 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.:—

We cabled as under to our Liverpool friends:—

"Look far much higher prices later on. "Do you agree?" their reply:—10-10 a.m.:—"Possibility much higher prices, unless considerable change in crop prospects"

6-40 p.m.:—Next week weather forecast mostly fair."

Note.—Latest cables summarise the present condition of crop as under:—Heavy rains in the Eastern and Central Belt practically have eliminated the hope of an early start for the crop and also in some poortions of the Belt where very heavy Boll-weevil infestation is experienced. The weather has been particularly detrimental in Southern Albama, Georgia and Northern Florida, much replanting also will be necessary in Arkansas, while a considerable amount of early seeded cotton has been killed in Louisiana. High winds and a cool wave have been unfavourable in a large portion of Texas West-Texas is the only section which is reported to be in need of moisture, while dry and warm weather is urgently needed elsewhere.

Further, it is stated that some private authorities, who estimated earlier 10 per cent acreage increase, are now reducing it considerably owing to recent unfavourable conditions. It may be that a change may come about in weather after such a prolonged unfavourable spell, but the recent inclement weather has caused serious damage and unless crop conditions radically alter, prices would be more responsive to any further bad weather rather than to improved conditions. We adhere to our opinion and favour purchase on any small set-back as we ultimately look for considerably higher prices.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 28th instant:—

(1) Cold rains Eastern belt. Weather Cold Central belt.

(2) New York Cables:—Textiles more active. Enquiries large. Prices firm to advancing. Expect further improvement if Cotton steady. Advise buying on all breaks as we think market will go much higher eventually.

(3) Despite cold rain falling in the East, market held in check by long realising.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 26th April	...	26,01,487
Same time last season	...	23,90,499

Exports from 1st Sept. to 26th April

		1927/28	1926/27
United Kingdom	...	58,685	6,258
Continent	...	4,31,951	2,41,987
China	...	1,27,575	1,52,912
Japan	...	6,70,771	10,04,303
Coast Ports	...	18,952	15,745
U. S. A.	...	2,125	726
Total	...	13,10,059	14,21,936

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 26th April 1928	...	53,651
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 26th April 1928	...	4,92,726
Same period Last year	...	6,36,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 26th April 1928	...	11,41,555
Same time last year	...	6,73,485

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Muktsar, April 28.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Wheat ready	4	4	0	4	10 0
Wheat Har				4	8 6
Wheat Assuj				4	13 0
Gwara ready	3	11	0	3	13 6
Gwara Jeth				3	11 9
Gwara Assuj				4	1 3
Barley ready	3	4	0	3	5 0
Barley Jeth				3	5 3
Barley Assuj				3	9 0
Rapeseed ready	7	8	0	8	0 0
Rapeseed Bishakh				7	10 0
Rapeseed Jeth				7	11 6
Rapeseed Bhadon				8	2 0
Gwara ready				3	1 0

BOMBAY.

JAPANESE SOLD: QUIET LIVERPOOL CLOSED QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, April 30.

Following a decline of 3 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 389 for July-August Broach but declined on long liquidation. Liverpool opened quiet and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A./M.	....	376 12	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J./A	....	385 8	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	....	342 0	0
Fine M.G. Oomra July	....	346 8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	....	314 8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal July	....	319 0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 30

Though Japanese firms sold some ten thousand bales this morning, Sampin quotations registered small improvement. The fear of unfavourable political outlook had no effect in Japan. The forward market opened at Rs. 388/4 and ruled steady on buying by local operators. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

FG. MG Broach A/M.	378
FG. MG. Broach J/A	386
Fine MG. Oomra May	342
Fine MG. Oomra July	348
FG. MG. Bengal May	314
FG. MG Bengal July	319

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30

July	237.10+0.40
October	243.00+0.90

TENDERS.

Bombay, April 30

	To day	Total.
FG. MG. Broach A/M	400	3,300

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, April 30.

Bengal 314 May
Bengal 319 July
Broach 376 A/M.
Broach 385 J/A.
Oomra 342 May
Oomra 347 July

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, April 30

Bengal	336	329	322	315	307
S. P	331	327	320	313	305
Rajputana	336	329	322	315	307
Broach		400	395	388	381
S. D.		401	396	391	386
P. A		406	401	394	386
K. V.		388	383	378	373
Dholera		386	381	376	373
Cutch			390	395	378
Surat		450	445	440	435
Rajpipla		450	445	440	435
Navsari		470	465	460	455
Oomra	358	351	344	331	
C. P.	383	376	369	359	
C. P. 2	370	363	356	346	
Khandesh		344	334	324	314
Muthia			324	314	304

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 30.

160 Mithubhai Nathoo Palej 400
100 Do. Timba Road 395
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Broach 337
100 Currimbhai Mill Ujjain 355
100 Japan T. & Co. Katol 375
100 Gokaldas Dossa Pulgaon 365
100 Nisoo & Co. Shegaon 327
100 Toyomankwa Akola 325
100 Do. Amraoti 340

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30.
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

28-4-28

	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	197,293,086	306,680
Central India	730,280,779	270,955
Barsi & Nagar	561,283,122	185,514
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,109,256	65,464
Berar	3,165,649,800	542,400
Central Provinces	882,282,622	229,019
Total Oomras	5,446,1,898,665	1,594,032
Dholera	423,131,421	129,209
N.-W. Provinces	68,060	54,318
Rajputana	103,44,471	45,444
Sind-Punjab	166,134,126	112,179
Broach	4,214,190,453	155,327
Coompta Dharwar	3,763,56,355	68,991
Westerns-Northerns	129,16,716	31,900
Cocoanada		403
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	301,14,698	11,708
Persian	9,4,506	3,797
American	495,34,322	170,711
Egyptian & African	40,283	46,480
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	69	51
Total	15,169 2,629,145	2,421,548

BULLION MARKET

Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.

Bombay, April 30.

Gold Ready	21	9	0
Vaishakha	21	8	6
Jaitna	21	7	6
National City	21	9	9
Silver Ready	61	2	0
Silver London and Shanghai.			
Opening	2	7	10
Closing	2	7	11
New York Cent	58	8	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Vaishakha	61/2	61/4	60/14	61/2
Jaitha	61/3	61/5	60/15	61/3

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 30.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 1/4 May.
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.

NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274
Banks buying T T 272-1/2
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 237-1/2

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 129-1/2
Banks buying 60 days 126-1/2

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 138

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 177-1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York/London 4.88 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 5/8 30th inst.
London/Japan 1/11.1/4 28th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 28th inst.
London/Belgium 34.96 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.32 28th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4 4-11 28th inst. £4-4-11 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 11/16 28th inst. 26 11/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 26-5/8 28th inst. 26-5/8 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58.5/8 28th inst. 58-5/8 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 3 31/32 p.c. 28th inst. 3 15/16 p.c. 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4-1/8 p.c. 28th inst. 4/332 p.c. 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 p.c. 3 mos. 5 p.c. 6 mos. 4 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 30.

3 months 3-31/32 per cent.
6 months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent. to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 30.

	Ready.	Delivery Contract	
Red Leafy.		April	May
Bengal Superfine	330		
Bengal Fine	325		
Bengal FG.	320		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325		
Sindh Punjab FG.	320		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	360/62		
Nagpur Fine	360/62		
Yeotmal Fine	355/57		
Arvi Fine	355/57		
Amraoti Fine	345/47		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345/47		
Mulkapur Fine	335		
Khandesh Fine	325		
Muthia			
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	375		
Purna FG. GS.	340		
Parbhani/Sailu FG. G.S.			
Indore/Ujjain Fine	355		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	335		
Surat	445	+80/5	
Navsari		+103	
Broach FG.			
Broach Fine	390	+17/8	
		A./May	
Westerns MG.	380		
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia	435		
Miraj/Sangli	390		
Compta Good	395	+23	+22
Dholera			—344
Kadi/Viramgam			+3

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 26th April.

In full-pressed Bales.

28-4-28

		This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,820	492,761	248,977
Japan & China	9,826	798,346	1,147,220
Coast Ports		18,952	15,745
Up country by Rail		53,651	85,221
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		38,671	12,945
Total	12,646	1,402,381	1,510,102

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RATHER QUIET SESSION

MILL STRIKE CONTINUES.

Bombay, April 30

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened somewhat steady with a scattered demand. Absence of buyers and nervous liquidation caused some relapse but prices recovered towards the close. To-day being the last day for squaring up open interest for May delivery, most of the business was of a transfer nature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section there were nervous fluctuations in Tata Iron shares. Prices opened somewhat better and improved but the bear pressure depressed prices to a new low level Defd. 263/2 and ordinary 74. At this level there was good enquiry and prices rallied and closed better. Tata Hyddos firmed up towards the close. Cement shares ruled quiet but steadied during the later part. Alcock closed firm. There was some demand for Scindia at the decline.

FLUCTUATIONS:

Tata I. Defd. 270.6/4-3/12.5, 63/12, 72/8
Tata I. Ord. 75-6.3-1/2-76/8
Hydro 1123/12 21/4 27/8 21/4 37/8 1135.
B. Dyeing 902/8 3/12 895 903/12
Pearl 872/8 75 68/12 75 873/12
Pearl 510 73/12 72/8 575
Century 411/4 15 11/4 416/4

COTTON.

Bombay, April 30

Paid up	Closing Rates.
100 Ahmed Advance	370
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	903/12
250 Bradbury	220
100 Century	416/4
100 Colaba Land	125
500 Central India Pt.	498/12
100 Kurla	165
100 Crescent	170
250 Currimbhoy	220
500 David	260
250 Dawn	575
200 Edward Sassoon	101/4
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/12/6
100 Elphinstone	16
150 Fazulbhoy	873/12
50 Finlay	130
1000 F. Petit	400
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	118-12
100 Indian Bleaching	261/4
100 Indore Malwa	356/4
100 Jamshed Mfg	47/8
300 Kastoorchand	18
100 Khatau	82/8
100 Kohinoor	240
100 Luxmi Cotton	6900xd
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
100 Morarjee	1850
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Mayer Sassoon	81/4
100 Morarji	1810
100 New Great	276/4
10 New City	107/8
100 Pabney	261/4
100 Pearl	575
100 Sholapur	7100
250 Simplex	1664
100 Sholapur	7.400
50 Swan	130
100 Swadeshi XD.	482/8
500 Tata M.ll	65
500 Vishnu Cotton	2825

BANKS.

127 Imperial	1450
127 Imperial	355
50 India	90/8
20 Baroda	92
25 Central	26-0
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	4/2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ad. Prantej	902/8
Amritsar Patti	138
1/Cen. Prov. Rly	100/8
100 Dhond Baramati	101
700 Guzerat Rly.	90
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	93
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88/8
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Andhra Valley	750
100 Alcock	103/12
125 British Burma	828 12
10 B. Burma No. 1	303/12
10 Bc India Insurance	7/12
8 sh. Burma Pet.	4/6
100 B. Tramway	146/4
50 B. Tramway	68
100 Bombay Steam	257/8
50 Bombay Telephone	51
10 Bundi Cement	22/12
200 Indian Cement	313/2
Central India Mining	18
£1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Deferred	822/8
100 Katni Ordinary	230
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2175
10 Punjab P. Cement	15
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	12/8
10 Shivrajpur	t 38
75 Tata Iron Defd.	76/8
20 Tata Iron Defd.	272/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	94
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
100 Tata Hydro	1135
100 Tata Power Ord.	555
100 Tata Power Pref.	820
215 Scindia Steam	13/14

PREFERENCE SHARES

10 7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Portland Cement	12-8
100 7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
1000 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	93/8

SECURITIES

Bombay, April 30.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106-8/6
5-1\|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1\|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan. (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.

Forward Rates:—2nd May sett.

3 1\|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8 1945-55 Rs. 106/8/6

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

100	p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
100	p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	11116
500	p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
560	p.c. Nagpur Pref.	480
500	-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	900

BUSINESS IN NEW BROACH.

Dealings in the most favourite hedge Contract of FG. MG. Broach, for April/May 1929 delivery will commence from to-day. In this connection, we are afraid, the rates of the new contract are likely to be based on an unusual condition ruling at present. It may be interesting to point out how the parity of our Indian Cotton relatively has widened in comparison with Americans. In the beginning of November last, Broach A/M. was quoted Rs. 405/ against N./Y. May option a little over 21 cents or nearly same as to-day. However the decline in the valuations of actual cotton is still more significant as under:—

Date	S. F. Broach	July Lp.	Dec.
2-3-28	9.40d.	9.84d.	0.44
20-3-28	9.59d.	10.20d.	0.61
4-4-28	9.50d.	10.27d.	0.77
24-4-28	9.50d.	10.61d.	1.11
26-4-28	9.48d.	10.98d.	1.50

It can be seen from above figures, that prices of Indian Cotton have declined from a parity of 0.44d. to 1.50d. during the last two months and present prices being cheap somewhat about Rs. 25/ per Candy, we believe short sales of New Broach at present parity will prove ruinous.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital..Rs. 3,36,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund ..Rs. 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
LOCAL BRANCHES:—
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol, Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar.

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THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

R. P. MASANI
Manager.

MUSLIM WOMEN'S EDUCATION

PLEA FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

CONFERENCE AT BALAPUR

(From a Correspondent)
MEHKAR, April 25.

This has been a special year for Muslim activities in Berar. Not only did the Berar Mahomedan Educational Conference revive after a lapse of seven years but brought with it an added interest—the Berar Muslim Ladies' Conference. The importance of this Conference is evident when one considers that the Muslims of Berar are slow to introduce reform—educational or social.

The Muslim Ladies' Conference took place at Balapur on the 7th and 8th of April in the house, so generously lent by Jagirdar Syed Mahmad Qadri.

At the opening a few verses from the Quran were recited by Miss Qayamuddin. The Chairman Mrs. Iqbal then read her address of welcome in which she vividly brought before the assembly some of the pathetic conditions of the Muslims—neglect in education, their poor economic condition, their extravagance—and exhorted the ladies to realise the need of remedying these evils. Then followed Mrs. Naqil Hussan's Presidential address. She laid stress on the need of education in good U. P. Urdu. This brought the first day to an end. On the second day several speeches were delivered with earnestness. In all of these education was the chief thought. Mrs. Mubnurrahman dealt with Muslim customs of India analysing those of the Sheryat and those adapted. Mrs. Khalilullah Khan spoke on the Pardah system, and appealed to the ladies to discard it so far as the Sheryat allowed. She also spoke about the Pardah Club.

Mrs. Ali Dil and Mrs. Haneef's speeches were very encouraging.

The speeches being over, a few minutes were allotted to debating on the proposals made in the speeches, i.e., purdah, purdah clubs, and education in general, after which came the most important part of the programme. The resolutions brought forward by Miss Mahmuda Begum Saifuddin Khan, read as follows:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. This Conference sincerely congratulates Mrs. Kale on becoming the first lady member of the Legislative Council of C. P. and Berar, and hopes that she will not forget the intrests of Muslim women in her capacity.

2. This Conference requests the Minister of Education for C. P. and Berar to propose to Governor a particular scheme of education for girls.

3. This Conference strongly appeals to Government to make provision for Muslim girls at the Government Girls' High School at Amraoti and appoint a teacher for Urdu.

4. This Conference requests the Government to increase the number of scholarships for Muslim girls who wish to study at the female Normal school, Amraoti Government Girls' High School.

5. This Conference requests the educated Muslims of the various Districts in Berar to help establish small libraries and Anjumans to help poor children.

All these resolutions were passed with acclamation.

Considering that those, working to build up this Conference are absolute novices the degree of success attained at the first session is remarkable. The distinct improvement in order, the systematic and artistic arrangement the perfect harmony and unity of purpose that prevailed are efidence of the presence of a striking personality. This personality was Miss Mahmuda Saifuddin Khan, whose work in building up this Conference is commendable. It is through her guidance that the newly-born Muslim Ladies' Conference achieved such a great success, and the future of this Conference is bright if it is in such hands.

The office-bearers are also to be congratulated for fulfilling their duties remarkably well. Mrs. Iqbal, the Chairman and Mrs. Masood, the Secretary, deserve special mention for their endeavours, to make the guests comfortable.

A Standing Committee was formed consisting of Miss Mahmuda Saifuddin Khan, Mrs. Mobinur Rahman, Mrs. Iqbal, and Mrs. Hussain which will plan out a programme of work for the Conference, and it is from this Committee that all information can be obtained.

When making lavender scent satchels, do not throw away the stalks, save them, and by throwing a handful on the fire the perfume soon penetrates all over the room. This is very refreshing, especially in a sick room.

For Cut Flowers in Bowls: Fill the bowl with sand to within an inch from the top, and soak with water. In this the flowers will keep fresh twice as long as in a bowl of water, and will stand up.

Nothing except the mint can make money without advertising.

GLADSTONE.

C. P. NATIONALIST PARTY.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, April 23.

The split in the C. P. Nationalist party has given rise to various kinds of rumours. A correspondent writing to a Bombay paper made a fantastic statement that "Minister Deshmukh's party organs in Berar and Nagpur have started a regular propaganda against Minister Rao's educational policy and his work in connection with the Excise reforms"; and that "Mr. B. G. Khaparde has been telling an unbelieving public that he wants to boycott that Commission but his latest views on the subject are a revelation." According to the correspondent Mr. Khaparde was reported to have said that Responsivists as a party are not committed to boycott. That since the announcement of the Commission, they as a party never met and that their leaders Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar were not despairing of negotiations that Mr. S. B. Tambe, Mr. Deshmukh and himself (Mr. Khaparde) will try their best to negotiate with Sir John Simon when he returned to India in October. Meantime they must prepare the ground."

Mr. Khaparde in a statement to the Press repudiates all that is said about him and denies that he had ever said anything of the kind attributed to him. Proceeding he writes:—

"We may have our differences; every party in the world has. No serious trouble has yet arisen on that account and there seems ot be no good reasons for harbouring apprehensions either about the solidarity of the party as such or the stability of the Ministry if we are left to ourselves. There is no likelihood of a breach in the Party or of a disruption of the Ministry on the policy adopted by the Party towards the Simon Commission."

BERAR—A SEPARATE PROVINCE.

The Managing Committee of the Yeotmal District Association at a recent meeting passed a resolution that a non-official Committee be appointed after consultation with other political bodies in the Province in order to investigate the question whether the time had come to constitute Berar into a separate province.

Elaborate arrangements are being made to hold a conference of all workers and peasants from the Central Provinces and Berar at Nagpur in the third week of May. An appeal has been issued to every worker, may he be a mill-hand, a transport employee, a miner or a babu in Government office or private firms to join the conference and take part in its deliberations.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

It to-day is your birthday, you are mild and rarely, if ever, wild (that is when your mind is unhinged after being nagged), but at times you betray the qualities possessed by the long-eared "drudger" (not dredger, mind you) on which Balaam rode and passing probably through Balaram Street, which probably is named after him, went straight to the Mahaluxmi race-course (Bombay did exist, I assure the critics, in those good old days, though under a different name!). You are of obliging nature, in matters trifling or great—from yielding your seat to Eves in trams or trains, to giving them large sums of money,—if they went to you with a cock-and-bull story of their plight and "ruin",—thoughtlessly, without making any enquiries. You are sometimes prompt in execution and slow in exaction, and score well-deserved successes; but you "bray" them up (that is trumpet) so loudly and hoarsely that a shrewd world laughs at your folly and deprives you of your gains, just as a Mr. Bray, once upon a time, who had a bag of carrots and other vegetables loaded on his back, thought it prudent to run away from his tyrant master and went somewhere near the Mahim woods (fortunately, before the annual fair) thinking of feasting on his spoil at leisure and, in momentary flush of victory, began to sing his sweetest tenor when a hungry foot-pad or a fugitive from law of the brand of Chasmawala caught hold of him, relieved him of his burden and after "laying thick" on his dorsum—packed him off farther in the jungle when he was foolishly wending his way towards Bandra Station. You are not meant (the signs say) for blowing trumpets, either of self or of the "boss of the house" or of your employers, or even of Sircar Ma-bap if they hire your services. Your are also advised to be like that wisest creature on earth, the old owl, not exactly to imitate his features and ways of staring, but of keeping "mum" and listening-in, day or night, Remember what a wise man of the West says to persons of the East: "He conquers twice who conquers himself in victory."

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

MR. MUKUNDALAL SIRCAR'S APPEAL TO WORKERS

The following bulletin has been issued by Mr. Mukundalal Sircar, President of the B. N. Railway Workers' Union under date April 24.

The World Workers are going to celebrate "Workers' Day" on Tuesday the the 1st May as usual. In India Workers in all the industrial centres, are going to do the same by holding demonstrations and meeting. Comrades in Khargpur must not be lagging behind in the matter. The Union has approached the authorities to close the offices and workshops on that date to afford full facilities to workers to perform the celebration in a fitting manner. On that date at 7 in the evening, there will be a mass meeting on the maidan near th Reecreation Ground where all the employees irrespective of departments or sections should muster strong and present a united front to the organised forces of capitalism and at the same time, to idenitfy their interests with those of the World Workers will bring salvation nearer and quicker. This is the most opportune moment when they should voice their feeling through such demonstrations in the matter of their long standing grievances and put forward definite demands.

12 HOUR DAY FOR TICKET COLLECTORS.

It is understood that the Ticket Collecting Staff of Khargpur have been working under various difficulties and inconveniences. They are to work more than 8 hours at a stretch. This is most in human and it is a pity that inspite of the Washington Convention of 1919 for eight-hour-day the Companies are forcing their employees to work for 12 hours daily. On the 1st May Workers are holding meetings throughout the World and in those meetings a resolution will be passed demanding the immediate ratification of the above convention and in order to strengthen the voice of such resolution all the employees of Khargpur should join the demonstrations and attend the mass meeting on the 1st May at 7 p.m.

The Ticket Collectors have many other genuine and burning grievances which will be dealt with in our next Bulletin. If the authorities maintain a stiff attitude and indicate utter indifference towards their just grievances, the Company cannot claim adequate efficiency and healthy service from them; on the other hand, there may be some trouble on account of the discontent that is growing among them increasingly.

RELIEF OF LILLOOAH WORKERS.

Towards the relief of Lillooah comrades, the Union has already paid the first instalment of Rs. 100 and more collections are still being made. It should be the duty of every employee to contribute his mite towards the relief fund and pay his subscriptions as usual. The Union has taken up in right earnest the grievances of all sections including the Clerical and Traffic Staff and in order to render sufficient force behind the representation all employees should subscribe their fullest support to membership of the Union.

ANOTHER BENEFACTION BY TATA FAMILY

BANDRA SCHEME FOR HOUSING PARSIS

Still further proof of the common sense and kindly interest evinced by the Tata family in the question of housing the poor or middle class Parsis of slendermeans is shewn by the latest scheme at Bandra now well on its way to completion. Situate but a few minutes walk from Bandra Station the site chosen has prominent frontage to the main Ghodbander Road and covers nearly 8,000 sq. yards, The land was originally owned by the two sons of Mr. J. N. Tata and while Sir Dorab gave his share of the land the trustees of Sir Ratan Tata quickly followed suit and gave the remainder.

There will be six buildings four of which are arranged as a series of flats each with three rooms and a kitchen, while the other two will have flats containing a room less; accommodation will be provided for twenty four families in all.

THE COST AND THE GIVERS.

The larger buildings will cost Rs. 38,000 each and the smaller Rs. 22,000 and are being as a part of the Bai Hirabai Tata Memorial the deceased lady as is well-known being the mother of Sir Dorab and Sir Ratan Tata. Of the four larger buildings one is a gift from Lady Ratan Tata, while the remaining four are being built from the Bai Hirabai Memorial Fund.

The scheme is to be further extended to complete another three or probably four buildings. The buildings will be up-to-date in every respect with electric light fittings and modern sanitary arrangements by means of a septic tank system.

The idea of the scheme is to provide relief for the Parsi earning Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a month, the man who is now paying a third of his salary away in rent as is so frequently the case in Bombay. The rent will be such as will suffice to pay cost of management expenses and Municipal Taxes plus a Sinking Fund to replace the buildings when their useful life is ended.

Such schemes as these are a blessed relief to the poor but respectable man who now finds Bombay rents a perpetual source of worry and an unending struggle to make ends meet.—"The Property Market".

CHRISTIANS AND KURLA MUNICIPALITY

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—You will earn the life-long gratitude of the poor Christian community of the Village of Ward at Kurla, if you would kindly insert the following in the next issue of your valued paper, as the poor Christians have been deprived of their legitimate rights and privileges by the Kurla Municipality by the curtailment of the elective seats for the attainment of their private ends and aims.

"The Kurla Municipality having failed in their duties to revise their defective election rules on the lines of the Model Rules sanctioned by the Government, the Government of Bombay under the power vested in them under Section II of the B. D. M. Act framed and sanctioned a new set of Rules as per G. R. G. D. No. 7074 of 9th April 1927, in the interests of the Kurla public. In doing so they divided the Municipal District into seven wards with their respective number of seats assigned to them, in accordance with the recommendation made by Kurla Municipality who entirely failed to look to the interests of the Christian community and recommended the curtailment of the elective seats from 2 to 1 in order to give more seats to other wards. Formerly there were two seats and the curtailment is "inter alia" quite unfair, inequitable, and disproportionate on the basis of population and other factors in these days of keen competition and predominant influential element prevalent in the Municipality and in the town. The population of the Swadeshi Mill ward is hardly one thousand and the Municipality have apportioned two seats so as to enable the mills to elect two representatives from amongst their servants to serve on the Board to watch and safe-guard their interests of the mills. There are other wards but this one instance will suffice for the present.

Will the benign Government look into the matters and set aright the anomaly and thus redress the grievances of the Christian community and do it a favour."

—Yours, etc.,

M. F. PEREIRA.

Kurla, Village Ward,
Near R. C. Church, April 26.

KONKAN-COAST PASSENGERS

COMPLAINT AGAINST NON-ISSUE OF PLATFORM TICKETS

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, (Bombay) to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the Managing Agents, Bombay Steam Navigation Co., about platform tickets on Konkan-coast steamers:—

"I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to address you as under:—Strong complaints have reached the Committee of this Chamber from some of its members as regards the new arrangements regarding the issue of platform tickets to relatives and friends of passengers travelling on board your Konkan-coast steamers. Will you therefore kindly state (a) what difficulties have induced you to frame the new rules about the non-issue of platform tickets and enforce them and (b) whether it is proposed to keep them in force temporarily? I am to point out to you that the new rules under which no platform tickets are issued to relatives and friends of passengers who come to see them off are causing great inconvenience and hardship. The practice of issuing platform tickets was there for so many years, and it is difficult to see what has made you take the present step."

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. Langley & Co.)

AMERICANS:—Our last Report was dated 23rd April since which time values for May and October in New York are higher by respecively 115 and 110 points.

The market action during the week has been typical more of July and August than late April, unfavourable weather reports completey dominating the outlook. It has been said that over 90 per cent of the cotton zone germination is poor and that replanting will be necessary over an area greater than for many years. In the Eastern and Central Belts coll wet weather has continued, conditions being particularly unfavourable in Alabama, Georgia and Northern Florida. In Southern Alabama and in Australia there have been floods. An influenza epidemic in Russia is, we understand, not likely to affect the position.

Discounting some of the more sensational views cabled during the week, it is nevertheless an undoubted fact that the crop has had an unfortunate start and that delayed planting will leave it more open to damage during the later growing months. Conditions during the week ending 21st April were generally admitted to be unfavourable and, around 20 cents for old crops and 19¾ for new, the market appeared to be discounting the position. The official Weekly Weather Report published on the 25th instant placed greater emphasis on the previous week's bad weather than the Trade had considered necessary, and from that point speculation broadened, carrying prices from the solid foundation of a well consolidated level into the thinner air of a point not touched since October of last year.

The market has now to be viewed at the top of an advance of very nearly four cents from the turn in the first week in February and, after a long spell of unfavourable weather, the effect of which we think has not been under-estimated. Should unfavourable weather continue the response will be greater than that produced by favourable conditions at least for some little time. When, however, one remembers that during the next few weeks nothing is required beyond normal May conditions and that liquidation once started will in all probability run into stopless orders which on such advances are rarely more than a little under current rates, fresh purchases at this level become nothing more than a sheer gamble on bad weather continuing over a period for which the law of averages points to better conditions.

In view of the bad start the crop has made, the "short" side must definitely be ruled out, but for purchases we prefer only very conservative action around present levels and larger operations only on recessions.

Bombay:—Net over the week, the Broach A/May Contract is higher by 9 rupees.

The improved parity and the stimulus coming from America have at last broadened the export demand on Far Eastern accounts and better business has been booked both with China and Japan. There is even a slight increase in immediate shipments and total figures for the week amounted to 52,625 bales, with a further 38,671 afloat in harbour on the 26th inst., against respectively 40,161 and 32,024 for last week. The week's arrivals moreover were only 97,897 bales against 1,19,136 for the previous week, but the total stocks are still over 11 lacs and with the local mills closed an added burden is placed on the stock position.

The future depends to a very great extent indeed on the American markets. Should the present strength continue a still further broadening in export demand may be looked for, but a reaction we fear may take the foreign Spinners out of the market, leaving the stock position once again the major factor in the outlook.

To make cut flowers in water last longer, put a few drops of Condy's fluid in the water. The flowers last fresh for several days longer than if put into plain water. If an aspirin tablet is dissolved in the water in which cut flowers are placed, the life of the flowers will be considerably lengthened.

now LISTEN!

to what the Public Analysts and a leading colonial journal have to say about the

Paddy
Irish Whisky

City Analysts' Laboratory, Glasgow, 13th Dec., 1927.

We hereby certify that we analyse, at regular intervals, the Brand of Irish Whisky of the Cork Distilleries Co., Ltd., known as "Paddy."

We find it, after very careful chemical analysis, to be a pure fully matured Pot Still Spirit of the highest quality.

In our opinion it possesses an excellent flavor and we have every confidence in recommending it as a healthy, reliable stimulant.

(Signed.)
R. R. Tatlock & Thomson,
F. I. C.,
Public Analysts.

"British Australian and New Zealander," 15th December, 1927.

"Those who like Irish Whisky should be glad to know that Cork Distilleries Ltd., have the largest Pot Still in the world, for judging by a sample of their 'Paddy' brand of Whisky, guaranteed Ten Years Old which has recently come my way—and stayed there—no one in the world could make better use of a big still."

Cork Distilleries Co., Ltd.
CORK, - - - - IRELAND

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public reception by Youths of Bombay to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose Victoria Terminus Station, 6-30 a.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 5.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Gita, at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day (Tuesday), at Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

GITA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA.

Shree Narhari Shastri Vishnu Godshe will deliver pravachan on Gita to-day (Tuesday), in the hall of Sheth Gokaldas Nensey's bungalow near Matunga (G. I. P.) Railway Station, at 9 p.m. (S. T.). All are cordially invited to attend the function. Separate arrangement is made for ladies.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 27th ultimo and is due to arrive here on the 10th instant via Penang and Colombo.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Awa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th ultimo, and is due to arrive here on morning the 2nd instant, at daylight.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of the 26th ultimo left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 28th ultimo.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 21st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 29th ultimo and left there at midnight the same day.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 19th ultimo arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 29th ultimo and left there at 2 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 4th instant.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE UNTOUCHABLE MILL WORKERS.

A public meeting of the section of millworkers belonging to the so-called untouchable community will be held under the auspices of the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha, to-morrow (Wednesday), at the Damodar Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Parel, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar.-at-Law, presiding. At this meeting, it is proposed to formulate the grievances of the millworkers in general and of the so-called untouchables in particular, and steps will be taken to get the grievances redressed.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attacks 3, deaths 5; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 4*, deaths 3; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 90. The total mortality this day last year was 74.

*Imported from Santa Cruz.

MESSRS. NAROTTAM AND SCINDIA CO.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS

Mr K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Stock Exchange has it is understood, issued the following notice for the information of the members:

"For the past few days, rumours of transfer of some agencies of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas and Sholapoor Mills and the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., are being heard. But on making enquiries on the subject we are able to say authentically that the rumours have absolutely no foundation in fact."

Khan Bahadur Khwaja Ghulam Sadiq has been reelected President of the Amritsar Municipality by 19 votes to 10 secured by Mr. Ratan Chand, the other candidate.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	April 30.
Previous Closing Rate	20.99
To-day's Opening Rate	20.83
Difference	—.16
To-day's Closing Rate	21.39
Difference	+.40

LIVERPOOL.

	April 30.
Previous Closing Rate	11.06
Today's Opening Rate	11.10
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	11.05
Difference	—.01
Broach	395

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE EXAM.

THE RESULTS

FIRST CLASS.

B D Gogate, W C Hearn, P K Sathe, F J Vachha, J S Zaveri, G K Bhide, S V Desai, B S Dixit, A F R D'Souza, Y K Ghanekar, G D Joglekar, G V Kale, S V Kulkarni, S K Latnekar, D R Palkar, C S Patel, V S Sali, A V Shah, S K Shah, H J Chavda, K A R Pandit, L A Patel, M H Patel, J B Sandil, R M Kotdawala, M N Mewada, K H Patel, S A Patel, V S Sathe, V M Shah, R K Toraskar, R M Desai, K J Inamdar, B M Chhugani, B K Chaksi, R R Kirpalani, H U Makhijani, K J Sapra, R M Vedhelvala.

SECOND CLASS.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

(Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry)

M K Agrawala, G A Ainapure, R S Bawdikar, K J Bharucha, N D Bharucha, K J Bhide, V M Bhobe, S K Borkar, D M Dabu, D D Dalal, P H Dalal, L M Damany, C S Demello, C N Desai, P G Desai, S V Desai, R C Dhruva, K C Gandhi, V L Ghangurde, R Hassanally, K D Kapadia, P M Kapadia, D N Karaka, B H Kasad, G S Kasbekar, M S Kotnis, I M Koyawala, M D Manohar, P V Nachane, N V Nadkarni, D M Narsinh, N H Natu, S C Oak, V N Pai, V S Rajadhyaksha, K N Soboni, J B Treasuryvala, S A Varde, Y N Ajinkya, A K Boman-Behram, *A P Billimoria, A Couto,* S B Dhru, N B Dhume, *B A D'Monte,* S V Javeri, H. Khaja, *S Miranda,* S H S Mirza, G S Mody, *L A Pradhan,* N C Shah, R J Vakil, B K Vibhakar.

POONA CENTRE.

(*Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry*).

V H Agashe, G D Ambekar, R G Bagde N N Bhagvat, A V Bondale V P Chaphalkar, K K Chokhawala, S N Damle, N L Gadkari, B G Ghare, S B Ghumare, S P Gore, V W Gothoskar, P M Jadhav, K S Jogiekar, P R Joglekar, M K Joshi, R D Joshi, R S Joshi, S J Kale, R G Kanetkar, M B Karandikar, M S Kazi, G R Kelkar, P K Kelkar, V V Kulkarni, G R Malkhare, T S Mankad, S C Marathe, S B Marwadi, B K Nanawaty, W R Natu, L R Palnitker, *M M Paranjpe,* A B Patel, T I Patel, A P Patil, R G Patwardhan, G V Phansalker, J S Pimple, B B Ranade, P G Ranade, R G Ranade, B V Samant, R G Sane, S G Savarkar, S B Sudame, A V Sukhatme, S B Suryawanshi, P V Tamhankar, D N Thakar, Y R Tipnis, B V Tulpule, J D Vasavada, D V Vinze,

(Physics, Chemistry and Biology)

V V Chhatre, V R Damle, V V Dange, L V Desai, *L C Fernandes,* M K Joshi, M N. Mehta, W D Sulakhe, A K Talwalkar, R G Talwalkar.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

(Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry)

U J Bhatt, J R Deliwala, A T Mehta, K M Mehta, A L Pandya, N F Patel, S K Patel, C H Pujara, J V Rana, G M Shah, G B Shah, N M Trivedi, R C Vakil.

(Physics, Chemistry and Biology).

M C Mankodi.

BARODA CENTRE.

(Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry)

D S Amin, K N Choksi, T M Desai, P L Gandhi, S S Lekhadia, M O Mahajan, B N Mahida, G S Nagardeolekar, B G Chaturbhai, G D Naik, N M Parikh, R C Parikh, C M Patel, C K Patel, C M Patel C V Patel, R D Patel, K V Pendse, K G Pense, P S Sane, C N Shah P B Shah, S C Shah, T S Suratkar, N V Vanikar.

(Physics, Chemistry and Biology)

S D Ambegaonker, *M K Jadhav,* R M Nadkarni, N B Panthaky, T B Patel, P V Pendse.

DHARWAR CENTRE.

(*Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry*).

R B Angadi, P H Bapat, S S Gandbhir, G S Gondhali, R J Parulekar, M K Pishe, B B Sardeshpande, D B Sawai, A S A M Shaikh, M S Wagle,

(*Physics, Chemistry and Biology*).

R B Desai, E R D'Mello, F X D'Souza, K H Potdar, F N Walwekar.

KARACHI CENTRE.

(*Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry*).

K M Assudani, K M Bhatia, P K Daruwalla, G S Daryanani, H T Gandhi, M A Idnani, K J Kawasji, J W Keswani, T D Kewalramani, T K Mangharamani, M G Mani, (exempted from Mathematics, Chemistry), R C Mansukhani, V U Mansukhani, B F Mehta, M C Mehta, N H Mirchandaney, C N Motwani, V P Parmar, L H Popat, L S Ramsingani, P C Shah, A M B Shaikh, A J M Shaikh, H A Sujansingani, H V Tahilramani, P T Thadani, R K Thakar, K T Tinani J K Uttamsing, L H Virwani.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

THIRD CLASS.

(*Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry*).

L R Agaskar, N P Andharia, A P Bhandarkar, K V Bhatt, L A Bilimoria, V G Bodas, W G Braganza, S N Bunshah, E P Cama, M H Chablani, B N Chaudhry, H C Chevli, S B Chitnis, V S Chitre, B S Chothia, J H Coyaji, S B Chitnis, V S Chitre, B S Chothia, J H Coyaji, (exempted from Physics). D P Dandekar, F D Daruvala, V V Datar, G V Deodhar, (exempted from Mathematics, Physics). A R Desai, A G Desai, (exempted from Physics). B M Desai, J F Dhabbhar, R H Engineer, (exempted from Chemistry) G Fahey, K L Godambe, B S Iyer, R N Jog, K V Joshi, (exempted from Physics), J M Kadwa, F S Keravala, (exempted from Chemistry), A S Khokhawala, K N Lilaoowala, N S Mankiker, N V Manohar, S P Mayekar, N N Mehta, K N Merchant, F S Mirza, S R Mistry, V N Modi, M L Mudur, S M Nadkarni, P H Nariman, M C Pagnis, V N Pai N H Patch, P C Patel, S K Patel, H G Pathek, S S Pavri, P J Rajdev, A S Rangoonwalla, M Samson, G K Sanghavi, J B Screwvala, N J Shah, V K Shah P K Shirodkar, H Soares, Z F Taleyarkhan, (exempted from Physics), B S Wagle.

(*Physics Chemistry and Biology*).

D V Bal, D D Bamji, (exempted from Physics), *R H Bana,* (exempted from Chemistry), C S Bhagwat, (exempted from Biology), P M Bhandarkar, A J *Cama,* (exempted from Biology), D N Cama, S H Chitnis, R A Dandekar, G R Dastoor, F D'Costa, T M Desai, H R Deshmukh, P A Divekar, B X Fernandez, R B Fondekar, *S H Gosalia,* (exempted from Chemistry), *S H Gosalia,* A G Kalokhe, *T D Kapadia,* (exempted from Chemistry), A K Karkare, P G Kasbekar, G T Khare, R V Khare, B N Khari, S N Koppal, N F Lilauwala, (exempted from Biology), K V Mahajani, S H Marathe, (exempted from Chemistry), A P Masurekar, (exempted from Physics), M P Mehta, (exempted from Physics), P R Mehta, P N Mehta, (exempted from Physics), S B Mogre, (exempted from Biology), K J Naik, H E Nathoo, R M Parelker, (exempted from Biology), B R Patel (exempted from Biology), J B Patel, *S G Patel,* J C Paymaster, M H Sethna, (exempted from Chemistry), G C Shanghavi, S M Sheth, (exempted from Chemistry), R L Shroff, V H Vahalia, R H Vaidya, G G Vengurlekar, S L Zuzarte,

POONA CENTRE.

(*Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry*).

P H Abhyankar, R M Adhikari, (exempted from Mathematics Chemistry), V K Agashe, P B Ahire, R G Alekar, D D Annadate, (exempted from Mathematics), G B Bagul, J G Bendre, K S Bholay, V Y Bhonsale, M K Bhundia, S N Brij Narayan, J D Coyaji, M H Dalvi, B V Deshpande, (exempted from Mathematics, Chemistry), J S D'Souza H K Dutta, V M Ghatage, S T Ghotankar, E S Godivala, V M Gokhale, B T Gupte, N D Hinge, J G Irani, S S Jadeja, M L Jagtap, V D Jatkar, G R Joshi, N D Joshi, (exempted from Mathematics, Chemistry), R W Joshi, Y S Joshi, (exempted from Mathematics), M S Karandikar, (exempted from Chemistry), M J Karnik, D V Kelkar, (exempted from Mathematics, Chemistry), G K Khare, S G Kiri, S Y Kolhatkar, L G Koppar, N B Kulkarni, V K Kulkarni, V N Limaye, Y V Limaye, N K Mate, D R Mehta, R C Mehta, (exempted from Chemistry), V M Mulay (exempted from Mathematics, Chemistry), E A L G Pais, S S Paranjpe, T M Patil, V G Patwardhan, W K Patwardhan, K P Phadke, W T Phadnis, (exempted from Mathematics, Chemistry), V N Phatak, K B Purandare, R V Rahalkar, T Y Ranade, (exempted from Physics), N K Reddy, (exempted from Chemistry), S P Sahasrabuddhe, W S Sangaokar, J S Sanghvi, M S Sathe, R J Shah, C V Sheth, (exempted from Chemistry), K S Shirsat, K F Taraporevala, G V Warang.

(*Physics, Chemistry and Biology*).

N R Apte, (exempted from Biology), C K Bhavsar, G V Dandakar, V S Datar, S B Deo, (exempted from Biology), B S Deshpande, M Fazleali, (exempted from Biology), D D Gangal, (exempted from Chemistry), N H Godbole, (exempted from Chemistry), R K Jape, D K Joshi, (exempted from Chemistry), *G J Kabraji* R R Khanolkar, D K Khoche, G G Kolhatkar, (exempted from Chemistry Biology) V Kulkarni, (exempted from Biology), G S Lele, (exempted from Biology, M A A I Lobo, (exempted from Chemistry) G D R Mobedji, Y Muhammad, P N Narawane, (exempted from Chemistry), N B Nargunkar, (exempted from Chemistry), N V Nene, M H Palnitkar, (exempted from Chemistry), P K Panse, (exempted from Chemistry, Biology), R L Paranjpe, *P N Patankar,* (exempted from Chemistry), K R Phadnis, Y V Phatak, A R A R Pirzada, B R B Rai G G Sahasrabudhe, (exempted from Chemistry) N D Sapre, (exempted from Chemistry) M T Shah, S S Sirur, (exempted from Chemistry, Biology), M S Vidwans M P Vora, L R Wagholikar, (exempted from Chemistry, Biology).

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

(*Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry*).

D R Abhyankar, (exempted from Mathematics, Physics), N B Bhatt, C D Dave, S S Dave, N H Desai, (exempted from Mathematics), P B Divatia, K S Patel, (exempted from Mathematics), R C Patel, S G Rawal, S B Shah, S R Shaikh, V V Sheth, (exempted from Mathematics), S G Tendle, (exempted from Mathematics, Chemistry).

(*Physics, Chemistry and Biology*).

K A Brahmabhatt, V G Chandorkar, (exempted from Chemistry), P C Dave, A M Oza, M R Patel, K N Shah, (exempt- from Physics).

BARODA CENTRE.

(*Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry*).

J S Amin, C M Bhavsar, M P Chitania M J Choksi, (exempted from Physics), S P Dave, S T Gandhi, (exempted from Physics), T C Gandhi, G B Godbole, N R Lad, Y G Naik, (exempted from Mathematics, Physics), A V Patel, J B Patel, K P Patel, (exempted from Mathematics), M D Patel, M Z Patel, C K Pradhan.

(*Physics, Chemistry and Biology*).

K N Ambegaokar, (exempted from Physics, Biology), G C Amin, S N Dalvi, B B Desai, B M Doctor, L Y Pradhan, K D Shah, V N Shah, A S Syed, A G Vaidya.

DHARWAR CENTRE.

(*Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry*).

B G Batagurki, B S Eli, (exempted from Chemistry), G N Gokhale, M S Gupte, D K Hebalkar, S K Joshi, A Y Kantak, K R Kulkarni, (exempted from Chemistry), N K Manerikar, (exempted from Chemistry), D N Mehta, R H Patil, S S Reghe, R K Samshi, V N Yadoppanawar.

(*Physics, Chemistry and Biology*).

S S Aiyangar, (exempted from Chemistry), T K Gokhale, S C Kulkarni, A M Marques, *K R Mysore,* (exempted from Chemistry), S M Naik, I N Noronha

KARACHI CENTRE.

(*Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry*).

P B Adwani, D K Bedekar, sexempted from Chemistry), D S Bhagtani, K K Bhambhani, G G Bhatia, (exempted from Chemistry), G P Bhojani, (exempted from Physics, Chemistry), H M Bijlani, K L Chablani, P Y Chitre, D D Daftary, N P Daroga, V D Desai, J Devraj, M D Dubhash, (exempted from Chemistry), J R Hiranandani, (exempted from Mathematics, Chemistry), H S Jafferi, H M Java, J M Java, H V Jotwani, B K Kewalramani, K D Khubchandani, U N Kirpalani,, (exempted from Physics, Chemistry), G H Lalwani, (exempted from Chemistry), M J Mahirchandani, T K Malkani, (exempted from Chemistry), S T Manghirmalani, M G Mani, (exempted from Mathematics, Chemistry), H L Motwani, N H Mulchandani, (exempted from Physics), H D Patel, (exempted from Chemistry), M T Pherwani, J R Rajani, (exempted from Physics, Chemistry), A P Ramchandani, N N Rawal, (exempted from Physics), S B Serai, T P Shahani, T J Shahani, L T Sipahimalani, (exempted from Chemistry), M D Tahiliani, C V Teckchandani, (exempted from Mathematics), G H Udesi, T N Upadhyaya, P G Wadhwani, W K Wadhwani, T T Ratanchandani, (exempted from Chetry Biology), R B Vachhrajani.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships, etc., are awarded as under:—

The Gibbs Prize.—To No. 795.

The Melvill Memorial Scholarship.—To No. 829.

The Mrs. Satyavati Lalubhai Samaldas Scholarship.—T No. 295.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship.—To No. 215.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit (First Baronet) Science Scholarship. To No. 1001.

The Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To No. 287.

The Pestanji Hormusji Cama Scholarship.—To No. 189.

The Byramjee Nusserwanji Koyaji Scholarship and Silver Medal.—To No. 189.

The Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed Scholarship.—To No. 241.

EXCITEMENT IN CORPORATION

MR. BOMAN-BEHRAM'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION

ITS VALIDITY QUESTIONED

The proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were considerably enlivened by the heated discussion which ensued on the resolution moved by Mr. R. A. Gole questioning the validity of the letter of resignation addressed by Mr. Boman-Behram to the Secretary of the Schools Committee. Mr. Gole tried to make out a case that the original letter of Mr. Boman-Behram was tampered with by somebody else before it came to the Schools Committee.

The speaker bitterly complained that Mr. H. P. Mody, the leader of the Progressive Party, had made alterations in the letter, for reasons best known to himself.

Mr. Boman-Behram took the wind out of the sails by admitting that he had handed over the letter of resignation to Mr. Mody whom he regarded as the Leader of the House and who was at any rate his most esteemed friend. He further avowed that he had authorized Mr. Mody to make any alterations he chose to do.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar's balanced speech went a long way in relieving the tension of feelings, which prevailed in the House. He judiciously counselled the Corporation to take the matter in a spirit of "forgive and forget."

Mr. H. P. Mody was made a target of virulent attack by one or two speakers but he remained unmoved all the time.

After a lot of dirty linen was publicly washed, a closure of the debate was moved and accepted.

The proposition was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

"INDIAN NATIONAL HERALD"

MEETING OF DEBENTURE HOLDERS

HEATED DISCUSSION

A meeting of the debenture-holders of the "National Newspapers India Co., Ltd." was held at the offices of the "Indian National Herald" at 3 p.m. on Monday afternoon, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M. L. A., who is one of their trustees presided. The meeting was "in camera" and was enlivened by heated discussion.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha who as a trustee was in charge of the management for nearly two months, made a statement vigorously attacking the management and making allegations of irregularities and defects in the managent.

Mr. Bharucha also complained that he was not allowed proper inspection of the books and other documents.

Mr. Horniman, in reply, stated that most of the suggestions made by Mr. Bharucha had been carried out. He denied that Mr. Bharucha had been refused inspection of books. Discussion went on for a long time during which some debenture-holders criticised the management.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta remarked that the irregularities and defects alleged by Mr. Bharucha in the management were now being set right and the points of difference regarding the management could well have been settled by negotiations between the Trustees and the Board of Directors.

The meeting dispersed without taking any action after three hours' heated discussion.

SERIOUS BRAWL IN BROTHEL

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER INJURED

A brawl in a brothel at Fanaswadi on Sunday night culminated in the death of one and injury to another who is lying in hospital. It appeared that Kesarbai, a young prostitute, first belonged to the party of Jitubai and Umbrabai, both prostitutes. Kesarbai recently joined Manibai's brothel which gave umbrage to her former protectors. On Sunday night, they had a free fight in which Shanker Bithoba and Pandurang belonging to Jitubai's and Umbrabai's party were it is alleged stabbed with knives by Shamji Mulji and Gowrishanker Jayshanker who lived with Manibai. Shanker died on the spot while Pandurang received serious injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital. The police being informed arrested Shamji Gowrishankar, Manibai, Kesarbai, Jitubai and Umrabai who were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur on Monday morning Inspector Wagle applied for a remand till the 14th instant which was granted.

BRILLIANT UNIVERSITY CAREER

POONA GIRL STUDENTS SUCCESS

The results for the "Grithitagama," the degree examination at the Women's University at Poona show that two women students have passed out with a uniformly brilliant records Miss Kelkar comes first class first annexing the Chancellor Prize. Miss Sathaye obtains the second place in the first class. She has secured the highest number of marks in English and Sociology and wins prides in both these subjects. Miss Sathaye is the daughter of Dr. D. D. Sathaye of Bombay.

An unconfirmed report states that Raja Gaznafarali Khan, member of the Legislative Assembly, who is at present a guest of the Maharaja of Alwar, has accepted the appointment of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.—A. P.

DARING BURGLARY IN JEWELLERS' FIRM

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO. DISCOVER LOSS OF RS. ONE LAKH

MYSTERIOUS ENTRY OF THIEVES

A daring burglary was committed on Sunday in the premises of Messrs. Marcks and Co. Esplanade Road, the well-known jewellers of Bombay. The offices of the company were closed on Saturday afternoon and were opened on Monday at 9-30 a.m. Mr. Procter, the proprietor of the firm opened the shop at about 11 a.m. on Sunday to wind the clocks and everything was found in order. On Monday morning when the offices were opened it was found that six show cases containing jewellery were tampered with and contents valued at Rs one lack removed. The locks outside the premises were intact and the four watchmen who guarded the place did not know anything about the theft which was committed inside. The police are making enquiries as to how the thieves made their way into the premises.

BOMBAY TRADES COUNCIL

TO-DAY'S MAY DAY CELEBRATION

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Trades Council, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Workers and Peasants Party, Mill Strike Committee and various other bodies the "May Day" Demonstration will take place "To-day" (Tuesday the 1st May 1928) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), on the Open Maiden Opp. to the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Poibavdi, Parel, when Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will preside.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and Mr. Marcel Fernandis representing the Trades Council.

Mr J. B Patel and Mr Lalji Pendse on behalf of The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. S A Dange and Mr. S S. Mirajkar representing the Workers and Peasants Party

Mr A. A. Alve and Mr. Rasid representing the Mill Strike Committee, and Mr. B. F. Bradley of the Amalgamated Engineer Union London and various other Labour leaders will speak.

All workers with their Union mottos and slogans are requested to join.

The procession is prohibited by the Police authorities.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

A general meeting of the members of the Union of all the three Departments deck engine and saloon—will be held in the Union's Hall Keshaoji Building, Carnac Bridge to-day (Tuesday at 5-30 p.m. to celebrate the May Day.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee and the All-India Trade Union Congress, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. Mr. N. M. Joshi, has kindly consented to preside. Messrs. S. C. Joshi, R. R. Bakhale, A. H. Kirtikar among others will address the meeting. All interested in the cause of Indian Labour are cordially requested to attend.

STRIKE IN TATA IRON AND STEEL WORKS

NO FURTHER CHANGE IN SITUATION

The Tata Iron and Steel Company inform us that there was no further change in the strike situation at Jamshedpur on Monday. Owing to the strike in the Boiler Department, the Company is only able to operate two Blast Furnaces. The Sweepers' strike still continues, but sweepers are being imported from elsewhere.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 30.

The Conference of Representatives of cotton employers and trade unions at Manchester on the proposals of the employers to reduce wages and exclude the time occupied in cleaning the machinery from the forty-eight hour week broke down finally this afternoon. The next step rests with the employers.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, April 30.

Paris. A Presidential decree authorises the issue of concersion loan of five per cent bonds redeemable in seventyfive years. The price of the issue has not yet been settled. The object of the loan is to convert national credit bonds expiring in 1928-29 and short-term treasury bonds into long-term loan and to repay advances from the Bank of France.—Reuter's Special

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1928.

REACTIONARY TACTICS.

Mr. J. T. Gwynn, a retired Civilian, who toured with the Simon Commission in India as a special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", has contributed to that paper a series of articles entitled "With the Simon Commission". The first three articles say little about the reception given to the Commission in India and deal mainly with the present Indian Constitution at work and its reactions on Indian politics. But the examination of the Constitution is strongly biassed by the manner India has dealt with the Commission. The dominating feature of the preliminary visit of the Commission is its boycott by the Assembly. That fact fills and almost obsesses Mr. Gwynn's mind and leads him to cast a malevolent glance at the Assembly. The Assembly is unrepresentative, he says, it does not possess a strong sense of responsibility, "is out of touch with realities", and consequently "fails to keep the Executive in touch with the people." It is a "watch-dog", a very noisy one at that, "whose chief object is to detect and denounce the intrusion of British "burglars". And so on Mr. Gwynn calls the watch-dog many a bad name as a preliminary to his proposal to hang it. His proposal is "that the popularly elected Assembly might usefully be replaced by a body composed of men nominated by the provincial Ministers with the assent of the provincial legislatures". Thus does the special correspondent of a responsible paper like the "Manchester Guardian" vent his wrath on the Assembly for its daring to declare a boycott of the august Commission.

We have not heard of a more fantastic proposal. Its professed motive is to inject a little more sense of responsibility into the Assembly. It is suggested that the Provincial legislators have a higher sense of responsibility and are more in touch with realities have not three provincial legislatures agreed to co-operate with the Commission? But assuming that is the real motive, to whom is the Assembly to be taught to be responsible? If to the people, the proposed indirect election would cut at the very root of the principle of the direct responsibility of a representative to the people, the basic principle of democracy. But Mr. Gwynn's real motive is not to make the Assembly more responsible to the people but more subservient to the Central Executive. The truth comes out of him off and on in spite of his cautious language. His sole concern is to "strengthen" the Central Government in the sense of making it less responsible to the Legislature and bringing it under the full control of the Secretary of State. He wants to accentuate the fact that "the Central Executive is the agent of and responsible to the Secretary of State". He laments the fact that the Assembly to some extent interferes with that responsibility, though only to the extent that "a permanent elected majority can wear down an irrevocable Executive". He has also the candour to admit that "the only conceivable methods by which the Government can hope to manage the Assembly is either by playing off the Muslim against the Hindu or trusting to smiles and dinners." He, therefore, hopes that under his plan of an Assembly composed of the nominees of Ministers who are themselves controlled by Governors, the Assembly would be easy to be "managed" by the Executive and that the plan "will mark the true position of Government of India as the agent appointed to act in the joint interests of the Provincial Governments". That the Central Government is an agent of the Secretary of State is but too true and, as Mr. Jinnah once again points out, "has been proved by every action of the Secretary of State for India, particularly in the matter of the Reserve Bank Bill and the non-publication of the report and the proceedings of the sub-committee of the Sandhurst Committee." But Mr. Jinnah and his fellow-Indians would alter the position by making the Central Executive wholly responsible to the Central Legislature, the only logical method under Responsible Government; whereas Mr. Gwynn wants to cripple the Legislature to make the Executive wholly responsible to the Secretary of State. The striking contrast points to a gulf which the "Pioneer" will admit cannot be easily bridged.

Is there anything common between Mr. Gwynn and the Commission with which he toured? Sir John in his last utterances in India often hinted at playing the Provincial Legislatures against the Assembly. Mr. Gwynn too now says: "Sir John has a fair chance to persuade provincial politicians to revolt and accept his leadership." The tactics of the Commission and its fellow-tourist are becoming more and more clear and neither the provincial nor the All-India politicians will be deceived.

THE RIGHT LEAD.

In his presidential address to the Sholapur District Conference held at the small township of Akluj on Saturday Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar gave the right lead as regards political activity in Maharashtra when he stressed the all-important point about the reaffirmation of the boycott and asked his audience to remember that the resolution passed by the Madras session of the Congress declaring complete national independence as the political goal of India was a land-mark in modern Indian history. The choice of a district town like Akluj for this political Conference was excellent because it is only by holding political gatherings in these rural centres that the mass mind can be awakened to the importance of carrying on the national struggle for freedom with increased and concerted vigour. As regards the Commission Maharashtra has been, of course, one of the first of Congress provinces to take the lead in declaring for its boycott and in concerting measures to implement the boycott by creating a strong movement for encouraging the use of Swadeshi goods. Mr. Bhopatkar did well, however, "to warn his fellow-countrymen against being trapped into any of the snares now being spread before them" in regard to the Commission "or likely to be spread hereafter". The snares will be very attractive and deceptive but with right leadership the people of Maharashtra, like the people everywhere else in India, can safely be expected not to fall into these snares.

The best method within reach of every patriotic Indian, the method by which he can effectively hurl back the insult of an All-White Commission and help in gaining strength for the national movement lies, as Mr. Bhopatkar said, in carrying on a vigorous propaganda for the spread of Swadeshi and particularly for the boycott of British cloth and yarn. He did not neglect to draw the attention of the people of Maharashtra to certain other matters too which should evoke their strong protest and make them more determined than before to oppose with united front the efforts of those who deny India freedom. He referred to the "high-handed" land revenue policy of the Government of Bombay, a policy which is operating in a most vexatious and offensive manner at present in Bardoli and Alibag. He reiterated the popular contention that "the enhancement of land revenue by mere executive action and its realisation by despotic methods mean an open defiance of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in this behalf and of the wishes of the people as expressed in the various resolutions of the Bombay Legislative Council". This land revenue policy of the Government of Bombay is as repugnant to the public as their Excise policy. Their recent resolution on the Excise Committee's report was rightly characterised by Mr. Bhopatkar as "an audacious attempt" on their part to go back upon their previous declarations on the subject of prohibition. There is no other remedy for the people to compel the Government to listen to their demands than a bold and united front against official tactics, in the Legislative Council and in every other field of opportunity where Indian interests are denied their just and legitimate rights.

COERCING EGYPT

According to a Reuter message, an "electrical situation" prevails in Egypt. Britain is rumoured to have presented a strong Note to the Egyptian Government which was to submit to the Senate on Monday the Public Assemblies Bill already passed by the Chamber of Deputies. It is doubtful whether the Senate which contains a large number of moderate politicians will be likely to be coerced by the British threats to Nahas Pasha and his colleagues that strong measures will be taken by Downing Street if the measure passes. The Egyptian Premier, supported by the overwhelming majority of his countrymen, challenges the British contention that the Public Assemblies Bill is a menace to the security of foreigners. But the suggestion in a Wafd journal that it should be postponed indicates that the Egyptian nationalists are, instead of being the intractable hot-heads of British Tory imagination, reasonable people, willing to negotiate an honourable compromise.

WELCOME DECLARATION

If officialdom held hopes that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar would declare himself on the side of the Commission boosters, it has been sadly disillusioned. In making his position absolutely clear in view of certain doubts needlessly raised in regard to his attitude after some remarks of his in a recent political utterance, the Madras politician states that during the time he was in office, "the conventions and the duties of the position were of course, binding on him personally as were also the oaths of his office". Now that he has shed the trappings of official circumstance he reaffirms his allegiance to the faith of "old friends and co-workers" like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. Annie Besant. He can be safely expected, therefore, to become a strenuous worker in the boycott field. It is good that Liberal leaders like him are free from the temptation of falling into the traps set for them by Anglo-Indian apologists of "Joint-Committees" which the bureaucracy hopes to set up to help the Simon Seven. These Committees cannot have any equal status or power and the Liberals know it.

NEW YORK LETTER.

THREE FANGLED MECHANISM OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

(By T. H. K. REZMIE)

NEW YORK CITY,
(U. S. A., March 23.

In England the Ministers of the Crown are directly responsible to the people and, therefore, naturally enough take their seats in the British House of Commons. Even when a certain member of the Cabinet by his previous rank or position is entitled to sit in the Upper House, an Under-Secretary of State is immediately appointed to represent him in the Commons And by this means the acts of the Government of the day are under the constant notice and scrutiny of the people of the country. Every now and then policies of the Government are brought under discussion and confidence or lack of it is voted upon. Under such a system absence of the members of the governing group would be an immense handicap and the most effective thing from the viewpoint of the party in power is to have its responsible representatives right on the floor of the house to be interpellated and grilled or even occasionally made targets of criticism and heckling. And thus the possibilities of a gulf between the will of the people on the different subjects which their government is called upon to handle and the actions of the Government are mostly, if not altogether, avoided. It seems obvious that unless it be the Continental system of responsibility in France the Ministers are even more under the thumb of the members of the Chamber of the Deputies than in England—the British system of direct representation of the rulers in the Assembly of the ruled is the most democratic or at least 'Representative' one.

CHECKS ON EXECUTIVE.

In the establishment and development of the American system of Government the Fathers of the Constitution saw fit not only to depart from the English system in respect of the divine right of the Kings to rule and all that old world shibboleth which is still intact in the East and is to be found in one form or other most everywhere else including Great Britain, but also devised their system as a three-fangled mechanism, in which each branch while independent of the others for its own existence and operation was at once equally responsible for the maintenance of the Constitution with the other two, and served as a check on the possible acts of its counterparts which might be prejudicial to the safety and stability of the main charter of their liberties and rights—the Constitution of the United States.

FUNCTIONS OF AMERICAN CONGRESS

The Congress, composed of the Senate —(the Upper House)—and the House of Representatives—(the Lower House)— was made responsible for 'all' legislative matters and decisions in matters dealing with Peace and War as also for relations with foreign peoples and appropriations of revenues for expenses of conducting the administration of the Union. The Executive branch of the Government was charged with the duty of maintaining the constitutional provisions, enforcing laws passed by the Congress and the conduct of the affairs of the nation in which all states of the Union had to act unitedly and not as separate units. The judiciary was made, as was the cases with the other two branches, primarily responsible for the maintenance of the constitutional guarantees, and then for the administration of justice in the land. In addition, this branch of Government was given the power of interpreting the laws and declaring null and void any acts of the Congress or the Executive which in its opinion violated the most fundamental law of the land—the Constitution. The judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, for this reason, were made permanent, irremoveable except by impeachment in the Congress.

DETERIORATION IN POLITICAL MORALITY.

Now, it is easy to see that this arrangement was calculated to ensure greater democracy in Government than was to be found anywhere in the world

(Continued on page)

THE PROPOSED CHIEF COURT FOR C. P.

AN EXPENSIVE FUTILITY.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, Akola).

Latest advices from Simla indicate that a Chief Court for C. P. has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The ways of the bureaucracy are, indeed, inscrutable. The Anglo-Indian Government of the country have always taken an impish delight in doing the right thing just at the wrong moment. Whether it has been the blind tangle of Fate, or deliberate design, on the part of the omnipotent oracles of the "Himalayan Heights," whose mystifying utterances have a weird tendency to defy human intellect, is a question which cannot be decided by mere men below. But, one thing is certain that these "Himalayan Ukases," which recur at measured intervals, with the regularity of a good chronometer, invariably turn out to be "Himalayan blunders," lacking even in the saving grace of idealism.

SELF-CONDEMNED SYSTEM.

There was a time, no doubt, in the dim and distant past, when the establishment of a Chief Court, at Nagpur, would have thrown some legal luminaries of these Provinces into spasms of ecstasy, not much different from the rapturous fits of the "Dancing Darvishes of the East." But at that time the strong Government of the "Strong Man" of the Central Provinces never condescended to discuss the subject, even, to humour certain "big guns" of the Bar. The time has passed. To-day the system of chief courts stands self-condemned. Punjab and Burmah have done away with that institution of dubious utility. Oudh has only reluctantly accepted it, owing to its close proximity to a Chartered High Court, which could have easily supervised the administration of justice, in this sub-province, which forms part of the same Governorship. The "Baby Province" of Behar was given a full-fledged High Court, at its very inception, through the good offices of one of its illustrious sons, who, at the time of its creation, happened to be the presiding deity of Law at Simla and the Power behind the Hardinge Throne in Delhi.

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

It might be some sin of omission—for of commission there has been none—on account of which this poor province is being saddled with the maintenance of this portentious "White-elephant." The cost is not likely to be limited by the requirements of the Court itself. There will not only be a rise of Rs. 500 p.m. each in the salary of all the Judges but also a proportionate rise, sooner or later, in the salary of all the members of the Government, including the Governor. It would be impossible, after the establishment of the Chief Court, to have Ministers on Rs. 36,000 per annum, which is, perhaps, the maximum, which should be allowed to the members of the cabinet in view of the slender resources of the Provinces. Over and above this, the salary of the Executive Councillors, which is already exorbitant, will have to be raised, as in all Provinces, excepting Bengal, the Members of the Executive Council have higher salaries than the Chief Judge or the Chief Justice, as the case may be. If the salaries of the Members of the Government are raised, the raising of the salary of the Head of the Government, will become a necessary step.

There might be some semblance of justification for all this waste if any counter-balancing advantages could accrue to the Province. The Chief Court, whose Judges will not be appointed under "Letters Patent," will be under the direct control of the Local Government, and will not be able to command the prestige of the Judge of a Chartered High Court.

There is not likely to be any tangible change in the method of recruitment also. An Ambrose Marten or a Sulaiman will never be prepared to accept the Judgeship of a Chief Court. The importation of British legal talent will not be possible and the Judges including the Chief Judge, as is the case, at present, will mostly be drawn from the "Steel-frame" of the Indian Civil Service.

The court will not be allowed the privilege of possessing, as its Chief Justice, men like Sanderson, Dawson, Grimwood Mears or Macleod, for the simple reason, that the Chief Judgeship of a Chief Court is, as a rule, reserved for the I.C.S., while no member of the service can permanently be appointed to the Chief Justiceship of a Chartered High Court.

In fact, it will not be much different from the present Court of Judicial Commissioner. It will be a blunder of first magnitude, it will be a sheer misfortune of the Province, if public opinion proves gullible enough to acquiesce in this expensive futility, which can never do any good to him who takes, though it may do some good to him who gives.

Notes of the Day.

A Nervous Cabinet.

Premier Tanaka and his new Cabinet are very nervous about the new political situation created by their own supporters in the Japanese Diet who tried to prevent the Opposition from moving a vote of censure against the new Government. The recent elections gave Mr. Tanaka and the coalition of parties which supports him a majority in Parliament of only a few votes. He has, therefore, decided upon prorogation for three days of the Diet through an Imperial Edict and shirked the responsibility at least for this short interval of meeting the criticism of the Opposition that during the elections there was official interference with the freedom of speech. Such interference, as a statement issued by the leaders of the Rodo Nominto and the Nihon Ronote, the Labour and Farmers Parties of Japan, shows, was exercised by the police who stopped Labour orators from addressing public meetings. The "Japan Chronicle" published at the time their indignant protests. The three days' respite will perhaps give Baron Tanaka time to muster up all party his voting strength.

German Support to Kellogg Proposals.

Dr. Stresemann has replied formally on behalf of the German Government to the proposals submitted by the American Government for outlawing war. Mr. Kellogg's multi-lateral Pact for the abolition of war has thus gained an enthusiastic friend, whose attitude is far better than that of France who supported the proposals but made so many reservations while according that support that its quality became very lukewarm. The fact that Soviet Russia and the new democracy in Germany are so enthusiastically in favour of the multi-lateral treaty proposals places England and France in an akward position. They realise that it is no longer possible to talk of international peace and disarmament at Geneva and then proceed to build huge docks and faster cruisers as Britain does, or insist on retaining the submarine as a powerful factor in naval warfare as France does. They are in a fix. So France blesses the Kellogg proposals with a number of reservations and Britain will probably follow the same course.

Obstructive Attitude.

It does not suit British capitalism to accept the Washington eight hour day convention and the British representative, therefore, protested on behalf of his Government in February against Britain being asked to ratify it. In fact what Britain wanted was to propose a revision of the Convention at the session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The British proposal elicited strong adverse comment from the Workers' Delegates. On Thursday the question of revision came up before the Governing Body when it discussed generally the methods of dealing with proposals for revising Conventions. It is due largely to the hostility of the French Government to the proposals for revision of the eight hour day Convention that British capitalism finds itself handicapped at Geneva in its efforts to obstruct the working classes in obtaining this cherished privilege. The pious resolution passed at British instigation at Geneva that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should on future occasions place on the agenda the question of ratification after it had itself thoroughly investigated the question, means that Britain is free to do what she likes. The resolution is sure to be vehemently criticised in Labour circles.

"A. E. S. High School."

Elsewhere we publish a letter from the Secretary of the Aryan Education Society with reference to our comments, which appeared in an editorial note on the 20th instant, on certain conditions of service exacted by the authorities of the Society's school from some of its teachers. We regretted in that note that those conditions were needlessly harsh. The Secretary states that some of the conditions have been made necessary by several teachers having left the school "without giving so much as a day's notice". We fully sympathise with the difficulties of the school authorities. We cannot help feeling, however, that they had better drop the deposit system. As regards the condition requiring a teacher to abstain from taking part in any activity disapproved by the Principal, we would suggest that a better plan than an undertaking from a teacher in advance is to trust to his honour, to warn him if at all he participates in an activity really detrimental to the interests of students and to deal with him more severely only if he does not heed that warning. We are glad to learn that "the teachers have never been debarred from doing social and political work outside the school with the permission of school authorities."

Steamer Passengers' Grievances.

A correspondent sends us a pretty long list of the grievances of the passengers to Konkan ports travelling in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamers. A striking instance is one in which he and some of his relatives, bound for some Konkan port, tried in vain for nearly three hours to get a coolie and at last had to return home with many other passengers in the same plight. He could find no trace of the Wharf Superintendent to whom he could complain and a ticket collector from whom he sought some assistance would not help him. He complains that the number of licensed coolies available at the Alexandra Docks is utterly insufficient and, therefore, they either totally neglect the passengers or demand prohibitive fees from them. Some of his other grievances are that the steamers carry too many passengers without any regard to their comfort, that the food served on board is extremely poor in quality and that the general needs of the passengers are hardly attended to by the servants of the Company Similar grievances have been ventilated by other correspondents in the past. It is a pity they have not yet been redressed by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., who manage the affairs of the B. S. N. Company.

STATUTORY COMMISSION'S POWERS

MR. THURTLE'S INTERPELLATION IN COMMONS

EARL WINTERTON'S "NO"

LONDON, April 30.

In the House of Commons Mr. Thurtle asked whether Earl Winterton was prepared to circulate a statement in India on behalf of the Statutory Commission relating to the Commission's powers to determine the terms and conditions on which co-operation of representative Indians may be sought.

Earl Winterton in reply said. "No. The powers of the Statutory Commission are sufficiently defined by the Royal Warrant and have been debated in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords".

Mr. Thurtle asked whether the Commission were quite free to decide such terms and conditions.

Earl Winterton replied "I have nothing to add to the answer already given".

STATEMENT ON EGYPT.

Replying to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain made a statement on Egypt. He said that the Bill for regulation of public meetings and Demonstrations which had been before the Egyptian Parliament was designed to alter the existing law which had been enforced for five years and enabled the Egyptian authorities to maintain a fair State of public order without hardship to individuals or any undue restraint on public liberty. The New Bill would greatly weaken the hands of the Executive and paralyse the police on whom it would inflict far heavier penalties for any error of judgment in carrying out their duties, than it proposed to impose on those responsible for disorder, and would seriously jeopardise public peace and lives and property of foreigners.—Reuter.

MURDERING POLICE INFORMERS

VELI IBRAIMOFF SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, April 30.

Moscow.—Veli Ibraimoff, formerly President of the Executive Committee of the Crimean Republic and Mustafa, formerly Vice-President of same body, have been sentenced to death by the High Court of Simferopol on charges of having relations with a gang of counter revolutionary bandits and murdering two police informers.—Reuter.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE TO WORK WITH COMMISSION

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S NEW MOVE

MADRAS, April 30.

A message from Ootacamund says that there is every likelihood of the Government bringing at the next meeting of the Legislative Council a motion for the appointment of a Committee of the Legislature to co-operate with the Simon Commission.—A. P.

LADY BAILEY COMPLETES HER SOLO FLIGHT

ARRIVAL AT CAPETOWN

LONDON, April 30.

Cape Town.—Lady Bailey arrived here to-day completing the solo fight from London.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS CUT SHANTUNG RAILWAY

JAPANESE GENERAL'S WARNING DISCARDED

LONDON, April 30.

Tstingtao.—Despite a warning to the rival Chanese generals from General Fukuda, General Officer Commanding the Japanese expeditionary force to Shantung, that such action would be harmful to Japanese interests, Nationalists have cut the Shantung railway between Tsinanfu and Chowtsun. General Fukuda has consequently now proceeded to Tsinanfu with two thousand more troops in order to "protect Jananese residents, and take any necessary action".—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captain E. D. Holder, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Mahableshwar from Bombay, on Sunday the 29th ultimo.

Madras, April 30.—Dr. and Mrs Cousins left for Europe on Monday by the French steamer Compigne.

"The Madras Mail" understands that Mr Abbas Ali, M. L. C., has been appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

MAHATMA TO LEAD BARDOLI?

WILL SATYAGRAH LEADERS BE ARRESTED?

STRONG RUMOURS IN VILLAGES

FORFEITURE OF BANIAS' LANDS

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, April 29.

Perhaps, it was as a result of the 'bold letter' addressed to the District Deputy Collector, Mr. Almoula, by Mr. Dorabji, a partner in the liquor shop of the bold Parsi lady of Valod, that Mr. Almoula, on Friday night hastened to the spot and after removing the sentry and the lock from the shop ordered Mr. Dorabji to start sale. But the Parsi gentleman sternly refusing, demanded the removal of the attached liquor casks from the shop.

It has been reported that a complaint has been lodged against Mr. Ravishanker Vyas of Bardoli Ashram for creating alleged disturbance in regard to carts carrying Government luggage.

LEADERS TO BE ARRESTED?

A strong rumour prevails in this city and in some of the villages that Government propose to arrest some of the leaders such as Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Chandulal, Imam Saheb and others.

There seems to be much truth in the rumour as the Government officers are still labouring under a wrong impression that the movement is a mere result of the agitation created by, as they call them, these "outsiders". But if I am rightly informed, the Government will be making its position more awkward than at present, by resorting to such measures, because worse type of "Outsiders"—of course for the Government—are expected to run down to Bardoli to fill in the gaps created by the arrest of these Gujarati leaders, who are termed by Government as "outsiders" The question, then, will no longer remain that of Bardoli alone but of all India.

MAHATMA TO THE SCENE.

The names of 'Bapuji' (Mahatma Gandhi) Subash Chandra Bose and Jamnalal Bajaj are freely talked of as the gap-fillers in the ranks of the present leaders. A host of volunteers, it is said will also accompany Messrs. S. C. Bose and Jamnalal Bajaj. The lands of several Banias of Valod who had been served with 8 days' further caution notice have been declared forfeited to Government, yesterday morning.

POPULAR MAMLATDAR TRANSFERRED.

Several transfers of Revenue Officers and clerks of the District have been effected the important being that of Mr. Lakhia, the popular Mamlatdar of Pardoli, who has been transferred to Vada in Thana District. The new Mamlatdar of Bardoli, Mr. Suleman Kalu Desai, a Mohamedan gentleman comes from Bulsar, and is known to be a very strict officer.

MR. PATEL BUSY.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel proceeded from Valod to Bardoli and thence to Varad yesterday evening and addressed a crowded meeting there. To-day he has proceeded to Poona, a village near Madhi to preside over the Raniparaj Conference. He, with other leaders, is coming here from Bardoli to address a public meeting to-morrow to be commenced under joint auspices of the Surat District and City Congress Committees. It was originally proposed to convene the meeting in the Rao Bahadur Naginchand Public Hall, but the Collector Mr. Hartshorn refused to give permission to use the Public Hall for the meeting. The organisers have therefore decided to hold the meeting tomorrow at 6-30 p.m. at Dakka Onara, on the Bank of the River Tapti.

PATHANS IMPORTED TO BARDOLI

SHIVANAND TO BE ARRESTED?

(From Our Special Representative).

SURAT, April 30.

The people of Surat assembled in great numbers this evening, to hear Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, leader of Bardoli Satyagraha and Ravishanker Shivashanker Vyas, his Lieutenant against whom Government has launched prosecution for alleged illegal trespass and obstruction. The meeting was held at Dacca and Ovara, as Naginchand Hall was not given for this purpose.

Dr. Dixit was voted to the chair. He assured the people of Bardoli the assistance of Surat, when the occasion would arise.

Mr. Valabhbhai then addressed and gave the long history of Bardoli Satyagraha Campaign. He said that Government have imported Pathans and they may bring a white army. Still the farmers of the Bardoli taluka would not move an inch from their resolve. They have made up their mind to make spotless sacrifice for their cause. People are prepared to be ruined, but they will not pay the land revenue to the Government. People requested Mr. Ravishankar to speak, but Vallabhbhai said "I will not allow him to speak, because I will not give undue reason to the Government for prosecution and persecution. The meeting was then dispersed.

NEXT PROSECUTION.

The Government have imported Pathans to facilitate their work in Bardoli. To-day, Japti officers have taken 55 buffaloes and one cow in japti from Shiker, a village near Valod. The next man to be arrested and prosecuted after Mr. Ravishanker Vyas is said to be Shivanand who is posted at Valod Satyagrah Camp and whose drum beating enraged Government officials a few days ago.

A SIGHT FOR GODS TO SEE

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF VILLAGERS

BARDOLI, April 29.

The Secretary of the Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli, writes:-

The cultivators of Varad met yesterday to hear Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel. Meetings of Peasants in the Taluka are daily becoming more and more intense and the cool courage and determination of the peasants remain unmitigated The Japti officers have helped in bringing a wave of fresh enthusiasm by their action in the last few days. Yesterday night Varad was a scene that would have convinced even the worst cynic about the strength and peacefulness of the people. Boys with national flags, ladies with their songs, one of which was composed by a peasant woman while working in the field, and their offerings of flowers, cocoanuts, kumkum, handspun yarn at the meeting,—All these were a sight for gods to see.

MORE FORFEITURE NOTICES.

In all 47 land forfeiture notices have been issued till now in the whole Taluka as has been already published, seven more have been issued as under:—

	Revenue dues.
1. Sjt. Rambhai Govindbhai Patel (Bulwada)	428 9 6
2. Muljibhai Gopal Patel (Bulwada)	289 11 11
3. Baladarbhai Muradbhai (Valod)	54 13 7
4. Dahyabhai Atmaram (Valod)	52 6 9
5. Keshawram Pranshanker (Valod)	52 0 5
6. Jagjiwan Kalabhai (Valod)	79 13 4
7. Lalkhan Musahebkhan (Valod)	78 3 10

VALLABHBHAIS' LIEU TENANT ARRESTED.

GRAVE DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED,

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BARDOLI, April 30.

Mr. Ravishanker Shivshanker Vyas, one of the principal lieutenants of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in the Bardoli struggle and in charge of the Sarbhon camp, was arrested on Sunday at Sarbhon when he was spinning in the Satyagraha camp, under Sections 447 and 186 of the Indian Penal Code. He was taken to Bardoli in a motor bus under police escort. After keeping him under lock up for about an hour, he was produced before Mr. Lakhia, First Class Magistrate and was released on his agreeing to present himself on Tuesday, the 1st May. The Sections applied are for tresspass and obstruction of a Public Servant on duty. Mr. Usuf I Patel has been appointed new Resident Magistrate. Great developments are expected every moment.

MEND OR END THE SITUATION

LEADERS' APPEAL TO WORKERS

The announcement made by the extremist leaders of the Bombay Mill strike that they have made truce with the moderate leaders of the workers, will come as an agreeable surprise to many who are interested in the present industrial struggle. At a largely attended public meeting of the strikers held at Naga Sayaji's Wadi on Monday morning Mr. Nimbkar said that for the sake of presenting a united front to the millowners, they (the extremist leaders) had surrendered their differences and joined hands with the moderate leaders. Except for this redeeming feature there was practically no change in the strike situation on Monday. Only one solitary mill put on steam, all the other mills in Bombay remaining closed.

TENSION NOT RELIEVED.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has come and gone and there is a strong feeling that his visit has failed to relieve the tension to any appreciable extent. Government's apathy towards the industry is very much felt and regretted by mill owners who seem to think that protection is the only solution to end the present industrial depression. The situation is daily going from bad to worse and a speedy termination of the trouble seems to be as remote as ever.

ATTEMPTS TO CREATE SPLIT.

On Monday morning, a report gained currency that attempts were being made by two or three mills to resume work by inducing their employees to return and based on this report fervent appeals were made to the workers to stand firm and not to allow themselves to be divided till their grievances were redressed in full or till the mill industry in Bombay was rooted out. The workers were advised to go to their villages with a firm determination not to return to the city till after the monsoon.

A LAD'S EXHORTATION.

Over 4,000 workers attended the meeting held in Naga Sayaji's Wadi. The meeting lasted for two hours and Mr. Alwe presided. A boy aged 13 addressed the meeting exhorting the workers not to fall a prey to the tactics of the mill-owners. He said he was the son of a mill worker and if he were a worker he would refus to be tempted by any offer and thus cause a breach in the strike.

APPEAL TO WORKERS.

Mr. Alwe said that it had been brought to his knowledge that attempts were being made by two or three mills to restart work by inducing men to return to work. He said this was a manoeuvre on the part of the mill-owners to cause a breach among the strikers. He appealed to them to stand shoulder to shoulder till their demands were met or till the industry was ruined. The speakers then announced that it was now decided to raise a relief fund as money was the chief requisite for carrying on the struggle. For this purpose they had decided to start a volunteer corps of 500 people. Mr. Bradley was in charge of the organisation. He advised those who wanted to enlist as volunteers to present themselves to Mr. Bradley at the Union Offices at Parbawadi. Concluding Mr. Alwe said they had definitely come to an understanding with the 'moderate' leaders and appealed to all leaders not to indulge in recriminations and mutual distrust, and finally appealed to the workers to place their fullest confidence in their leaders.

Mr. Nimbkar addressing the workers said that the fact that all the mill workers of Bombay had joined the strike was in itself the greatest proof to the mill-owners' contention that they were not united. He admitted they were not sufficiently organised to face a crisis but this could be done if all workers joined the respective unions and large reserve fund was raised. Continuing, he said, that for the sake of presenting a united front they had sacrificed their principles and joined hands with the moderates.

(Continued on page 9.)

ENHANCEMENT IN LAND REVENUES

MR. MUKADAM'S NOTICE OF RESOLUTIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, April 27.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam, M.L.C., (Panch Mahals non-Mahomedan) has given notice of the following among other resolutions to be moved in the July Sessions of the Bombay Council:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to appoint a committee with a non-official majority to enquire into the grievances and the present condition of the aboriginal tribes in this Presidency and do suggest means of their uplift and amelioration."

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to take steps for the adoption of Hindi as a compulsory subject in the curriculum of primary and secondary schools in the province."

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority to enquire into the various grievances and sources of discontent among the tenantry of talukdars and inamdars of Gujarat and to suggest measures for redressing them."

ENHANCEMENTS IN LAND REVENUE.

"This Council recommends to Government that no enhanced assessment of land revenue should be levied in those talukas of Gujarat for which enhanced rates have been proposed by the settlement officers during the last five years."

"This Council recommends to Government that revenue commissionerships should be abolished as early as possible."

"This Council recommends to Government that a committee with a non-official majority be appointed to consider and report on the condition of the cottage industries and measures to be adopted to encourage them."

ARMS ACT AND M.L.C.'S.

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to move the Government of India to exempt all the members of the Bombay Legislative Council from the operation of the Indian Arms Act."

"This Council recommends to Government that a special officer should be immediately appointed to make a full economic and industrial survey of the District of Panch Mahals and Gujarat and to report to Government the lines on which attempts should be made to develop the resources of the District by fostering agriculture, cottage-industry or other subsidiary occupations, with a special reference to the possibilities of introducing new and more valuable crops and constructing water-works large or small to make cultivation of such crops possible and profitable."

PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT.

"This Council recommends to Government that a committee of officials and non-officials with a majority of non-official members be appointed to consider the difficulties experienced by Local authorities in the working of the Primary Education Act of 1923 and the rules framed thereunder and to suggest remedies for their removal by amending the Act and the rules where necessary."

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials at an early date for the purpose of suggesting practical steps for the prevention of professional beggary in the Presidency in general and in Bombay city in particular."

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that steps should be taken to arrange a joint conference of experienced officials and non-officials belonging to Sind, Gujarat, Marwar, Kathiawar and Cutch to consider and report on the measures necessary to prevent the system of traffic in girls who are taken from the last mentioned four tracts for the purpose of sale in Sind."

"This Council recommends to Government the desirability of exploring the possibilities of starting in consultation with the Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies spinning and weaving factories on co-operative lines on a small scale at centres of cotton producing districts in the presidency, with a view to providing employment to agriculturists and others, specially hand-loom weavers who have been displaced from their hereditary occupation, so that the agricultural population may not be divorced from the land to the detriment of agriculture in the province."

THREATENING ANONYMOUS LETTER

"EYES WILL BE CUT OUT"

M. L. C. WARNED BY HIDDEN HAND

MADRAS, April 30.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M. L. C., has received an anonymous typewritten letter, warning him, Mr. Kandaswami Chetti, Mr. Shafi Mahomed and another, that their present activities are calculated to retard the progress of the Non-Brahmins and threatening them that their eyes will be cut out and removed as a penalty, if they fail to rectify methods soon.—A. P.

SHAMDASANI V. TATA BANK

PLEA FOR COSTS

LONDON, April 30.

Respondents in Shamdasani versus Tata Industrial Bank Case point out that Mr. Shamdasani's request for costs was made during the hearing of the case and that proceedings on the 24th April were confined to the announcement that the appeal was dismissed with costs Mr. Shamdasani afterwards asked to be heard, but was told to reserve any statement he had to make until the reasons for the judgment were announced.—Reuter's Special.

FREE FIGHT AT KUTTALAM

DUE TO SOCIAL OSTRACISM

KUMBAKONAM, April 30.

Because some members of the depressed classes belonging to the Hindu fold locally ostracised their Christian brethren a free fight occurred in the village of Kuttalam, resulting in two persons being injured.—A. P.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

NEW SCHEME IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, April 30.

The Maharaja of Mysore's Silver Jubilee Commemoration Committee has resolved to utilise the surplus jubilee fund for founding a College of Technology, as suggested by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, in view of the vast electric energy available and the hopeful prospects of developing the iron industry in the State. Sir Charles Todhunter's scheme for a State Maternity Hospital was the other proposal considered in this connection.—A. P.

SHIVAJI DAY FRACAS

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MUSLIMS

NAGPUR, April 30.

Reports from Caandur Bishwa where a Hindu Moslem riot occurred last week, indicate that the trouble arose in connection with a procession which the Hindus of the place had taken out to celebrate the "Shivaji Day." It is alleged that some Mussalmans stoned the procession from inside a mosque and others looted a Hindu shop. A Hindu boarding school it is said was attacked by a Mussalman crowd who pulled a portrait of Shivaji to pieces. In the fracas that occurred about thirtyseven persons including ten police constables received injuries.—A. P.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS

LIST OF PROBABLES

LONDON, April 30.

The following are the probables for Two Thousand Guineas: Advocate (Graves), Buland (Beary), Cyclone (Lane), Fairway (Weston), Felstead (H. Wragg), Ferakloef (R. Jones), Flamingo (Elliott), International (Orme), Josephus (Winter), O'Curry (H Beasley), Pondicherry (Gordon Richards), Radio (H. Leach), Royal Crusader (J. Taylor), Royal Minstrel (Steve Donoghue), Scintillation (J. Leach), sunny Trace (J. Childs).—Reuter's Special.

MUSLIM KASHMIRI CONFERENCE

SIALKOT, April 28.

Mr. Sheikh Sadiqhassan, President elect of the All-India Muslim Kashmiri Conference arrived at Sialkot at 1 p.m. to-day; he was very cordially welcomed at the railway station. Procession started from railway station and the President was heavily garlanded all along the route.

Amongst noteworthy arrivals are Messrs. Haider Mohammed, Pir Tajuddin, Barrister Malak Gulammohiuddin, Maulanas Hakim Noordin, Mazharali, Azhar, Haji Shamsuddin, Ghulam Mohiuddin, Maulvi Fazal. The session commences at 5 p.m.

FOR EDUCATION OF GIRLS

DR. DESHMUKH'S MUNIFICENT DONATION

DADIBHOI GIRLS SCHOOL BUILDING OPENED

NAGPUR, April 30.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, president of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, performed to-day the opening ceremony of the new building of the Dadibhoi Girls' School before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. The building in question was erected in commemoration of Dr. Deshmukh's mother, and Dr. Deshmukh made a donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the building fund.—A. P.

NAGPUR NOTES

NEW LIFE IN WORKING-CLASS

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 28.

The proposed conference of workers and peasants of the Central Provinces to be held in the last week of May under the chairmanship of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru has created a good deal of enthusiasm in the workers and peasants in Nagpur and neighbouring districts. Workers of the Empress Mills, Model Mills as also those belonging to G. I. P. and B. N. Railways were addressed separately and collectively during the last week. The meetings were addressed by Messrs. Rinkar, Dhavle, Fule and K. N. Joglekar of the Workers and Peasants' party of Bombay who is busy organising on G. I. P. railway workers on the Bhusaval Section and is at present at Nagpur. Resolutions condemning shooting of workers at Lilooah and Bombay and requesting employers to be reasonable, lest the strike fever may spread everywhere, were passed. It was also decided to observe the May Day by heidlng meetings and demonstrations.

Mr Joglekar is busy organising railway workers in principal centres from Manmad to Nagpur. He has been instrumental in starting unions at Bhusaval, Khandwa, Murtizapur, Yeotmal, Wardha and reviving the union of Nagpur railwaymen. His speech was sought to be interfered with at Wardha by the police, but the attempt did not succeed.

WOMENS' ACTIVITIES IN SUBURBS

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING OF SANTACRUZ STREE SAMAJ

Villet Villa, Tennis Courts at Santacruz, presented an animated atmosphere on Saturday evening when a fairly big gathering of ladies and gentlemen gathered together to celebrate the annual social gathering of the Santacruz Stree Samaj. The institution owes its birth to the enterprize of enthusiastic young ladies of Santacruz, who have started it mainly for the purpose of recreation though from time to time, they have been doing useful propaganda work for the cause of women.

Among those present Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mr. Kanji Karsondas, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Prof. V. B Divatia, Mr. V. L. Mehta Mr. M. J. Mehta and others.

PROGRAMME OF THE EVENING.

The programme contained various items like music, dialogues dramatic pieces "Garbas" and "Dandia Ras."

The dramatic side of the programme did not come up to expectations owing to several difficulties, though the pieces selected were of a good order, adapted as they were from such well known play wrights as Tagore and Dwijendranath Roy of Bengal.

The programme, was enlivened a great deal by the popular Gujerati "Garba" and "Ras" dances, which came very much to one's expectations.

Music was rather amateurish, which effect was redeemed by Mrs. Madhurika Mehta who sang, for a short time and easily won the trophy of the evening.

Mrs. Sorojini Mehta and her husband Mr Nanak Mehta ought to be congratulated for their remarkable enthusiasm for the Samaj. They were largely responsible for the organisation and get up of the show.

As the annual report shows, the Samaj has a record of such as flood relief lectures, sports and such other things which make a healthy social life possible in the suburbs. With more encouragement, the Samaj may one day well hope to be a leading organisation for women in the suburbs.

When the bars of a grate have become brown and will not take blacklead they should be rubbed with a raw potato and left to dry. Then they can be polished in the usual way.

Heat the tang (that is, the pointed end that goes into the handle) and press it into place, having previously filled the hole with the following mixture: Resin, 4 parts; beeswax, I part; plaster of Paris, I part.

MALHARRAO HOLKAR'S ANNIVERSARY

NEED FOR COMMEMORATION OF INDIAN HEROES

SARDAR ANGRE'S SUGGESTIONS

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, April 30.

People flocked in the Edward Hall this morning to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Subhedar Malharrao Holkar, the founder of the royal dynasty of Indore when Sardar Angre of Gwalior presided. Sardar Kige, the acting Prime Minister, and Doctor Shurjiprasad, were among the prominent persons present. With his impressive personality, Sardar Angre made a good effect on the audience and his original and practical suggestions seemed to appeal to them. It may be remembered that Sardar Angre is one of those few Sardars who take interest in public affairs, and from his success at the Gwalior sessions of Marathi Sahitya Sammelan, it is quite probable that he will secure a high place in public life. Doctor Surjuprasad Vasudeorao Thakur, the Indore Historian and Pundit Ramkishore Sharma, the poet paid very eloquent tributes to the departed hero whose anniversary they were celebrating. Her Highness the Senior Maharani Saheba had donated five hundred Rupees for the celebrations and regretted her inability to attend. Sir Tukojirao had also paid five hundred Rupees and an equal amount was paid by the Indore Darbar.

The need for the formation of a Central body to be responsible for the annual commemoration, on a National Scale, of Indian heroes was emphasised by Sirdar Angre who presided to-day over the anniversary celebrations in memory of Malharrao Holkar the founder of the Royal dynasty of Indore. His speech was well thought and made a good impression on the public. At the outset he dissociated himself from disputes of historical dates since he believed that whatever the dates were, the brave deeds and good name achieved by he heroes could not undergo any change. Hence Sardar Angre requested the people to set aside those petty differences urged on them the necessity of doing such deeds which the future historians might well be proud to record.

Pointing next to the various merits of Subhedar Malhar Rao Holkar the President remarked that if at least one of those qualities could be attained by the people, they would not be far from the desired goal. The only object in celebrating such anniversaries was to imitate some of the virtues of the departed heroes whose name had been held sacred. Sardar Angre wanted occasions like the present one to be permanently enumerated in the Hindu almanacs so that the days might be observed holy in right earnest as was the case with the anniversaries of Rama, Shree Krishna, and Shivaji. Special interest should be shown continued the Chairman, to celebrate the function at places connected with the heroic person whose anniversary they were observing, and some instances were also cited by Sardar Angre. "Shivneri for Shivaji's anniversary, Indore for Malhar Rao Holkar's Jhansi for Rani Laxmibai's Gwalior for Mahadji and Madhavrao Scindia's and many others were included in the list. But by far the most important suggestion made by the Chairman was to organise an All-India Celebration Committee preferrably at Indore as Head Quarters. "We know well how to worship the heroes; but what is wanted is a co-ordinated effort to concentrate the scattered activities of the public."

QUESTION OF FUNDS.

To solve the problem of funds required to celebrate the anniversaries on a big scale, the President said that the present descendants of those heroes should generously offer pecuniary help, since the occasions had a national importance. To correctly feel the national pulse and to do all that lay in one's power—had been appropriately done by H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar and the Late H. H. Madhavrao Scindia. Sir Tukoji Rao's donation of a lakh of rupees and annual payment of Rs. 6,000 for Shudhi and Sanghatan in these hard days when his purse had been limited had put all the generous prices in the background, said Sardar Angre.

The President laid special stress on the traditional spirit of Marathas who he said had supplied the nation with able and efficient men for national purposes. That sort of duty of training such workers had unfortunately ceased and hence the nation as a whole was suffering. "The presen tleaders have" he continued, "committed this mistake by not paying any attention to the national need."

EDUCATION OF PRINCES.

Before conclusion, Sardar Angre showed how important it was to pay special attention to the education of natural leaders of the country viz: the Ruling Princes, the majority of whom at the moment were minors. It was necessary to keep these young Princes in close touch with the national civilisation guarding them against the evil effects of Western Civilisation. He pointed out that those trusted with the education of the future Rulers would have failed in their duty if they had not realised the importance of national civilisation peculiar to Maharashtra.

THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM.

Regretting over the undesirable controversy between speakers of Hindi and Marathi languages Sardar Angre argued that every language was dear to its speakers and it was sheer folly to say that one was superior to the other. One should naturally be proud of one's own mother tongue and one should give due respect to Hindi as a "Lingua Franca" of Hindustan.

In conclusion the Chairman impressed on the minds of the people assembled the necessity of establishing a historical research institute in Northern India where heaps of valuable records and documents had been scattered a requested the audience to give hearty support to the Marathi Academy proposed to be established at Gwalior by the Marathi Sahithya Sammelan as it had all such activities within its perview.

HOLKAR NATIONAL ANTHEM.

All offices and schools had a holiday on account of the anniversary. After prizes were awarded to successful students in various sport items arranged on this occasion, a vote of thanks to the president was moved, and the function terminated with the singing of the Holkar National Anthem, all the audience standing.

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO EGYPT

BRITAIN'S STRONG NOTE

THE PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES BILL

CHALLENGE TO DECLARATION OF 1922

LONDON, April 29.

Malta.—It is persistently rumoured that His Majesty's steamers "Warspite" and "Valiant" and some cruisers have been ordered to proceed to Egypt and they will be leaving to-morrow. The authorities neither confirm nor deny this rumour.—Reuter.

ELECTRICAL SITUATION IN EGYPT

BRITAIN'S STRONG NOTE

LONDON, April 30

Electrical situation prevails in Egypt. Following the Malta message, cabled earlier, come reports from Cairo that Britain has presented a strong Note to the Egyptian Government. To-morrow the Public Assemblies Bill which has already been passed by the Chamber, will be submitted to the Senate by the Egyptian Government. Britain considers that the Bill challenges the British Declaration of 1922 and menaces foreigners; but Nahas Pasha denies this. The British Foreign Office to-night declined to make a statement.—Reuter.

POSTPONEMENT OF ASSEMBLIES BILL

WAFIDIST NEWSPAPERS' SUGGESTION

LONDON, April 30.

Cairo.—The Cabinet met and discussed Britain's attitude, after which Nahas Pasha was received in audience by King Fuad. The Wafdist newspaper now hints that the Assemblies Bill may be postponed.—Reuter.

BRITISH WARSHIPS SAIL FOR EGYPT

LONDON, April 30.

Malta.—H. M. S. "Warspite" and "Valiant" have departed.—Reuter.

TWO MORE CRUISERS SAIL FOR EGYPT

LONDON, April 30.

Malta.—Cruisers "Ceres" "Calypso" and "Caledon" have sailed for Egypt. Ceres is flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Preston.

It is assumed that Vice-Admiral Kelly with "Warspite" "Valiant" and one cruiser is going to Alexandria while Preston with two cruisers will make for Port Said.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE HANDED TO NAHAS PASHA

THREE DAYS' TIME ALLOWED FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ASSEMBLIES BILL

LONDON, April 30.

Cairo.—Mr. Reginald Hoare, Councillor of the British Residency handed to Nahas Pasha to-day a note giving the Egyptian Government three days in which to withdraw the Assemblies Bill failing which Britain would take whatever steps she might deem necessary having regard to her obligation to protect foreign interests.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN DRESS AND NO PURDAH AND NO CASTE

PUNJABIS INVITED TO JOIN MODERNIST LEAGUE

Mr. O. R. Deyb founder of the Indian Modernist League has issued the following for the benefit of those who are interested in the movement:—

It is proposed to start a branch of the Indian Modernist League in the Punjab.

The All-India League has been started under the presidentship of Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, M.L.A., Bar-at-Law.

The object of the League in each province is to bring together in a loosely knit social organisation all those educated Indians who believe in a thorough modernisation of Indian Society. The League is absolutely non-religious in constitution and altogether non-political in character. Membership is however open only to those who believe in:—

(1) Modernisation of the dining room. (2) Standardising the meal-hours. (3) Europeanisation of the male dress. (4) The abolition of the purdah. (5) The abolition of caste-distinction. (6) Regarding religion as a private matter. (7) Being Indians first and everything else afterwards and (8) Adopting English as the common language.

The Punjabi's should be up and doing and bring into being a branch of the League in the Punjab by (I) forming an Executive Committee and (2) holding an election of the three office-bearers from amongst the members of the Executive Committee. The three office-bearers will be the president, the vice-president and the honorary secretary.

After the executive committee is formed and office-bearers elcted, enlistment of (ordinary) members can be proceeded with. The executive committee will stimulate the enlistment of (ordinary) members by (1) sending letters to the daily press and articles to the periodical papers, and by (2) arranging lectures with sympathetic speakers, admission to which will be free to ladies but restricted in the case of men to those only who come in hats.

The League's activities will include (1) general meetings of members when called by the executive committee to consider plans and programmes (2) social gatherings of members once every month and (3) the annual dinner during the Pujas in October.

The subscription for memberships be fixed for each province by the executive committee of that province but may be modified later on by the members at any general meeting.

All communications in this connection may be addressed to Dr. B. R. Dewan Eye Specialist, Anarkali, Lahore. He is the provisional Honorary Secretary for the Punjab until the proposed Executive Committee is formed and office-bearers duly elected.

—"Tribune".

TREATED LIKE ORDINARY CRIMINALS

DETENUS PLIGHT IN YERAVADA JAIL

OFFICIAL INCIVILITY IN NAME OF DISCIPLINE

There are at present two detenus in Yeravada Central Prison, namely Sj. Surendra Mohan Ghose and Sj. Suryya Kumar Sen. Sj. Satish Chandra Pakrashi who was so long detained in Yeravda Jail (Poona) was transferred to Bengal on the 17th April, 1928.

The detenus are treated there by the jail authorities exactly like ordinary criminals.

Even the ordinary terms of common etiquette, such as Mr. or Babu, are never used before the names of the detenus when they are addressed or otherwise referred to by the jail officers (including even the lowest officer). The officers say that they cannot use Mr. or Babu before the names of the detenus as they (the officers) do not do so in case of convicted criminals. As a result of repeated protests from the detenus the Superintendent (Major Doyle) has directed his officers to use B. D., meaning Bengal detenu, before their names instead of Mr or Babu.

The detenus have been kept in cells. They are not allowed to walk round their small yard even. There are sufficient open spaces in the jail just beyond the detenus' yard. The detenus requested the jail authorities to allow them to walk in an open space for at least one hour in a day. Major Doyle (the Superintendent) in a most peremptory tone replied "Not a second."

No arrangement has been made for any games or other physical exercise of the detenus.

In these hot days the detenus are locked up about an hour before evening.

FOLLOWING THE RULES!

The Superintendent always says that he is following the rules. But though there is a distinct provision in the Government rules that the detenus should be allowed a jail warder for their marketing still no such arrangement has been made. Consequently the detenus cannot get suitable and necessary articles of food.

The detenus are not allowed to buy even their necessary articles e. g. 'dhuties,' shirting cloth, etc. from their monthly allowance though under Government rules they are entitled to spend their allowance and if they do not spend the whole amount they are entitled to take the balance with them at the time of release. This is how the Superintendent follows the rules!

The fact that the detenus have been kept along with the European convicts in the same yard (quite contrary to the Government intention and rules) has given rise to various inconveniences and troubles. In reply to repeated requests of the detenus to remove them to some other yard Major Doyle says that there is no other good place in the jail. But in fact in this very jail a wealthy European convicted criminal named Haven has been kept in the hospital yard in a very luxurious style, and there are many other decent rooms in the same yard where the detenus may be accommodated. Besides this, there are other decent yards also where detenus may be kept.

"JAIL DISCIPLINE."

Pen-knives, scissor, razors and blades of the detenus have been confiscated and kept in the office on the pretext of jail discipline, though the detenus are always allowed to keep these articles with them in all other jails. Even in other jails of the Bombay Presidency the detenus were allowed to keep. been snatched away from them.

Gold rings belonging to the detenus have been snatched away from them.

Newspapers subscribed by the detenus are regularly censored by the jail officers, though they are already sanctioned by the Government and many news items are expunged everyday on the pretext that European convicts might read the papers. But the fun of the thing is that the detenus get the newspapers through the European convicts.

The Jailor (Mr. Cowper), whenever he comes to the yard, ridicules the detenus in many ways in the presence of European convicts and would make them understand that they (the detenus) are no better than European convicts and as such are under the European convict overseers.

Detenus asked for a Brahmin priest for the Holi festival but no priest was allowed.

NON-OFFICIAL VISITOR DISGUSTED

Being disgusted with the obstinacy of the jail authorities and getting no redress for the grievances of the detenus inspite of his repeated recommendations (verbal and written), the non-official visitor. Mr. Chandrachud, M.L.C., made some questions in the last session of the Bombay Council. Getting no satisfactory reply ceased to visit the detenus.

The other non-official visitor Rao Bahadur Mr. Medaliar, an Hony. Magistrate, comes only for a few minutes and thus also avoids hearing or recording the grievances of the detenus.

All furniture supplied to the detenus is extremely rough, unfinished and unpolished.

Detenus are not allowed to use candles or tablelamps even from their own monthly allowance though that has been recommended by non-official visitors several times.

Though Poona is a big city and is supposed to be a good market, still no good articles of food or other necessities are supplied to the detenus on the pretext that they are not available in the market.

Almost all the privileges and comforts which were being enjoyed by the detenus in different jails in different provinces even in other jails of the Bombay Presidency) have been denied here on the pretext that those cannot be allowed in accordance with the rules although the fact is that there is no such restriction in the rules.

Inspite of such pitiable condition of the detenus in Yeravada Jail people have been given to understand by interested and misleading Governmental propaganda that the detenus are happy and comfortable there. The detenus had to protest to the Government against such false publication from the "Associated Press of India" in name of "The Public Health Exchange Delegates of the league of Nations.—"Forward."

A MOVING DOCUMENT

BEREAVED FATHER'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

SIDELIGHT ON AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

The following letter appears in the "Congressional Record" an official American publication.

Mr. Calvin Coolidge,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President: According to dispatches of to day—January 3—from Managua, my son, Sergt John F. Hemphill, was killed in action against General Sandino's troops.

For the death of my son I hold no malice against General Sandino or any of his men, for I think, and I believe that 90 per cent of our people agree with me, that they are to-day fighting for their liberty as our forefathers fought for our liberty in 1776, and that we, as a nation, have no legal or moral right to be murdering those liberty-loving people in a war of aggression.

What we are doing is nothing less than murder, for the sole purpose of keeping in power a puppet President, and acting as a collector for Wall Street, which is certainly against the spirit and letter of our Constitution.

My son was 29 years old, served 3 years of his third enlistment, survived honorable service through the World War against Germany, only to be officially murdered in a disgraceful war against this little nation.

My father served through the Civil War, both my grandfathers died in action in the same war, and I am proud of their records, so this is not from the pen of a red radical but from one who loves justice and fair play.

I have four sons, and if necessity arose I would be willing to sacrifice not only all four sons but my own life as well in a war of defence, but I am not willing to shed one drop of blood in a war of aggression such as this one is.

You have lost a son and know the sorrow and we as a Nation mourned with you in your hour of grief. Suppose that son had fallen as my son has, a victim of the greed of Wall Street, would you feel that the financial gain was worth the cost?

—JOHN S. HEMPHILL.

Ferguson, Mo.

ORDER OF SECRET MONITOR

MR. RUSTOM CAMA HONOURED

An unique event took place at the Masonic Hall, Bombay, lately when the District Grand Conclave of the Order of the Secret Monitor was instituted and Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, LL.B., Solicitor, was installed at the first District Grand Supreme Ruler in the Order for Western and Northern India. The ceremony was performed by Mr W. H. Hallsworth, Past Grand Guide who came specially for the purpose from Deolali, assisted by other brothren of the Order. The Hon. Mr. A. Y. Campbell, I.C.S., C.S.I. etc., Member of the Madras Governor's Council, District Grand Master of Madras was to arrive in Bombay to perform the ceremony but as he was not relieved of his Council Membership for another week, on the invitation of the brothren of Cama Conclave No. 23 he visited that Conclave on Friday th 27th April and Brother Secret Monitors of the Bombay Presidency gave the Hon. Mr. Campbell who is also the D. G. S Ruler of Southern India a very warm welcome. Mr. Campbell left for England on leave by last mail. Mr. Rustam Cama, Past assistant Grand Registrar of the Grand Lodge of England, is also Past District Grand Warden of Bombay, Past District Grand Waarden of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, Past Deputy Grand Superintendent of Scottish Royal Arch Freemasonry in India, Past District Grand Mark Warden and Past Master both under the Scotch and English constitutions.

Ceilings that have become blackened in places from lamps and gas should be treated in this way: Wash over the patches with some fairly thick cold-water starch, and leave till quite dry: then rub with a soft duster, and the black will disappear.

PANIC IN ATHENS

SEVERE ARTHQUAKE AT CORINTH

GREAT DAMAGE IN ISTHMIA

LONDON, April 30.

Athens.—A severe earthquake at Corinth last noon created panic among the distressed population who, however, are safe under the canvas. Great damage is reported from Isthmia.—Reuter.

IN AID OF EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

ITALY'S MILLION LIRE GIFT

LONDON, April 30.

Italy's gift of a million lire on behalf of the earthquake victims has created a profound impression.—Reuter.

NEW YORK LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

at the time; and in truth it did serve as an ideal arrangement as long as the work of Government remained simple and the character of those elected to the highest offices in the country remained as honest and truthful as was that of the founders of the Republic. But with the coming of what might be called bad days came the influx of the lowest strata of European Society and, the character of the politician class deteriorated; then too, in the second decade of the twentieth century the work of Government became a mighty difficult and complicated job.

OFFICIAL GRAFT.

For many years now it has been realized by all thinking members of this nation that there is something faulty in the original structure of Government in this country, which leaves a whole lot to the mercy of the officials, falsely assuming greatness and inherent ability and strength of character as the heads of Government, and so renders immense the possibilities of malfeasance and bungling in office and deliberate or foolish mismanagement of the affairs of the Nation by incompetent or unworthy politicians and officials. The Teapot Dome Scandal of recent years, and its mucky sequels which have been stinking into the nostrils of decent and honest minded American citizens since then—there seems no immediate prospect of the end of revelations of graft and criminal conduct on the part of high officials, at this writing—are but only an emphasised reminder of the fundamental facts, that there is something shaky about the system of Government set up in 1776, that the character of the people and the politician class in this country has gone to seed, and that crime and dishonesty is as rampant in high places as it is in the every day life of the common people. Of course there are a few 'honest to goodness' politicians actually living; so are a good few honest men and women alive. But any daily newspaper in a city the size of New York will convince an outside observer that for a record of criminality just that as of uncanny progress in certain things (among them machinery), America stands the peer of any country and superior to most.

AUTOCRATIC POSITION OF PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

Under these circumstances, those high officials who occupy the most responsible positions in the State and whose presence in the assembly of the peoples' representatives (The Congress), is neither prescribed by the Constitution nor required by precedent, become virtually independent rulers subject only to the check exercised on them by the President, the Chief Executive of the United States. Of all of these members of Government, the Secretary of State is the one official who, as Foreign Minister of his country, makes or mars the foreign relations of the Nation. But his acts seldom come under review of the public or members of Congress, because he never attends the Congress and only occasionally intimates in the form of Statements the line of his policies. Whenever he decides to make, a public address, therefore, the significance and importance of his words draws the most prominent public men and persons who are politically-inclined, if not themselves ex-politicians or administrators, to listen to his address. One such occasion was offered recently, when Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, the present Secretary of State of the United States, made an address in New York and delivered himself on one the most vitally important and greatly inviting subjects in the field of international Relations. Your correspondent, having been invited to attend, took the opportunity of meeting Mr. Kellogg and listening to his very able and clear expose of the policies for which he alone has been responsible now for several years.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE

MONTHLY SOCIAL GATHERING

(From A Correspondent.)

KHAR, April 30.

The second monthly Social of the Khar Youth League took place in Sunday morning, in the Laxmi Society Pavilion. Among the distinguished guests were Mr. B. G. Kher Y. J. Meherally and Prof Swami Rao, a Physical culturist of Bhavanagar who were introduced to the Members in eloquent terms by the President Mr. Hiralal and Mr. H. D. Rajah.

REVOLT OF YOUTH.

In the course of a talk with the Members Mr. Kher dealt with the Revolt of the Young against the present order of society and advised them to continue their activities for the amelioration of the distressed. He also referred to the recent deplorable Mill strike and drew the attention of the Youths towards the condition of the Labourers. He exhorted the Youths to take up Swadeshi and thus help to improve the Indian Industries.

Mr. Meherally appealed to the youngsters to help the formation of youth Guards and keep up the spirit of the League.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the comments made by you in the issue of your paper of the 21st Inst. I as Honorary Secretary of the Aryan Education Society have to write to you as under:—

That no notices have ever been served on teachers dispensing with their services as alleged in your comments. What really happened was that members of the Staff whose term of service had expired in the middle of the current month were merely asked to enter into an agreement for continuation of their service, for one year more from the middle of this month on certain condition.

With regards to these conditions you will agree that the Principal who is chiefly concerned in the running of the School has to provide for lapses on the part of some teachers and he has therefore to see that the running of the Institution is not interfered with by teachers leaving their jobs in the midst of the School term. The conditions in themselves are for the ensuring of continuance in the teaching work which is essential for the benefit of the students who attend the school.

With regard to the deposit of one month's salary the Principal thought it necessary to do so as he was during the last two years handicapped by the fact that not less than six teachers in charge of important subjects left the school without any giving so much as a day's notice. You will thus agree that harsh though this condition may appear to be at first sight, it had to be introduced chiefly for the benefit of the students attending the School. It will be interesting to note that the deposit is returned in case the member of the staff is compelled to leave the school in the middle of the term owing to unavoidable circumstances duly brought to the notice of the Principal.

In regard to the condition requiring to abstain from taking part in any activity disapproved by the Principal what was meant was that the teachers should not associate themselves in anything detrimental to the interest of the school and the students attending it. It may be stated here that the teachers have never been debarred from doing social and political work outside the School with the permission of the School authorities.

The condition with regard to peremptory dismissal of a teacher from service by the Principal was merely introduced to do away with the undesirables of the teaching staff. Those who are connected with the management of Educational institutions especially those that are privately managed, are acquianted with such types and this is the only means to get them out, to prevent mischief being done to the cause of the institution. It must, however, be noted that this rule has never been resorted to so far.

In conclusion it may be stated that all these conditions of service with the exception of one relating to deposit have been in force for the last six years. The condition regarding deposit was introduced in November 1927 for reasons stated above.—Yours, etc.

N. L. GHANGURDE,
Hon. Secretary.

PAY GOOD WAGES

MR. FORD'S ADVICE

UNEMPLOYMENT DUE TO LOW WAGES

"I am a complete Free Trader. A tariff can only be a means of giving one set of people an advantage over another.

"Free Trade is keen competition, and that is what this world needs."

This is the decided opinion of Mr. Henry Ford, who is paying his first visit to England.

In an interview in Mail Week with a representative of the "Daily News" Mr. Ford gave his views on such diverse questions as peace, prohibition, rubber, and the essentials to Great Britain's prosperity.

Here are some of his points:

Peace.—"I believe treaties are too liable to be regarded as scraps of paper, but I think people are becoming too intelligent ever to have another big war. What is educating the ordinary people against war is that they are mixing so much. The motor-car, radio, and such things are the great 'mixers.' Everyone wants to work; not to fight.

WILL NOT AFFECT HIM.

Rubber Plans.—The removal of the restrictions will not affect my rubber plans in Brazil. We shall go on with them there. We may never make a tyre for sale, but may turn the whole product over to the manufacturers.

Prosperity.—The prosperity of America is bound to continue indefinitely, and it will be the same here just as soon as people wake up to the fact that they must do a good job of work. The only thing that will put real prosperity into this country is machinery. You do not do enough by machinery here.

Good wages.—One of the main things all over the world people have to learn is to pay good wages. If they do not do that they will never make a market. People who get barely enough to live on never create markets. You have to learn that lesson here, too. Unemployment in England is caused by wages being too low.

BRITAIN THE CENTRE.

World trade.—I regard Great Britain as still being the centre of world trade. I am sure Great Britain can manufacture better for the Continent, for India and for other places on that side than any other country.

Prohibition.—My experience is that nobody can drink alcohol, or smoke, without injuring their brain. I have talked to Edison and many other scientists and base my beliefs on scientific facts.

Mr. Ford said he was not going to Cork so long as the Free State prevented his manufacturing anything there and sending it to England, because he could send it over cheaper from America. He added that he had sold his site at Southampton as he did not consider it suitable.

OPENING OF PRIMARY MODEL GIRLS' SCHOOL

ATIYA BEGUM'S INVITATION TO CORPORATORS

The opening ceremony of the Primary Model Girls' School took place in Zia Munzil, Balaram Street, Grant Road, on Monday morning. There was a large and interested gathering of the Jamaate Suleimani, both ladies and gentlemen, when Hazrat Moulana Haji Ghulam Saheb declared the School open. Amongst the people assembled one noticed the presence of Municipal Corporators and members of the Schools Committee.

In declaring the School open, Hazrat Moulana Saheb said that a school of this kind has been a long-felt want, as he found by experience that the children generally taught in the existing schools whether Municipal or Government—were absolutely untrained and wanting in the understanding of any religious principles. This important training had to be done at home by the parents, and establishing this school he hoped that all the deficiencies would be overcome.

ATIYA BEGUM'S SCHEME.

Atiya Begum in her speech pointed out that by opening this school she hoped to justify the claim she makes for the education scheme she has been advocating. She earnestly hoped that the Municipality would come forward to assist the cause of education that is being worked for the moral and social uplift of the younger generation. She also said that the start is made with a small amount of 2,600/- which she had collected by arranging an entertainment and donations two years ago, which was very kindly taken care of by Mr. Mirza Ali Mohomed Khan and Mr. S. Kurwa. This amount has been handed over to Hazrat Moulana for the conducting of the School. She invited the Corporators and Educationists to visit the School and criticise freely.

OUR J. P'S.

To The Editor of "The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I should like to draw attention to the list of Justices of the Peace which recently appeared in the papers. I am glad to see that some of the vernacular papers have taken the important step of drawing the attention of the public to an important matter. It was always thought that some of the qualifications to be a Justice of the Peace amongst others are (1) that a person contributes a sum, however small, to the revenue of the Province—for example—income tax, (2) that a person pays rates and the usual municipal taxes, (3) that a person holds a position of some responsibility.

My attention has been especially drawn to some of those who appear in the latest list and am informed that they meet with neither of these conditions. Some are not even householders, they are merely in receipt of small sums of money towards their pocket expenses monthly. They almost may be described as mere "apprentices" in their father's "pedhy" (or office).

I have been busy making enquiries as regards two in particular, and I find to my no small surprise, that what has been alleged, is substantially true. I think far greater care should be exercised in the choice of persons. A more pitiable sight cannot be imagined, than for instance—an old man going round begging Government to appoint his sons—(say who have perhaps just left school at an early age and only passing the sixth standard)—to make them "J. P.'s" and the Government for "peace's sake"—granting his request.—Yours etc.

AMUSED.

Bombay, April 30.

DR. MRS. PARVATIBAI M. NAIR HONOURED

TWO PLEASANT FUNCTIONS AT MATUNGA

Two pleasant functions took place at Matunga, on Sunday afternoon in honour of Dr. Mrs. Parfatibai Nair. Mrs. Nair was a Student of the National Medical College and has taken her L.C.P.S degree. She is now proceeding to Ireland and then to England for further studies in medicine, and these two functions were arranged to wish her "bon voyage" a bright and successful career abroad and a safe return home. At both the places several speakers spoke in eulogistic terms of her resolution to proceed abroad for further studies. Fitting tribute was paid for her tireless work for the Mahila Mandiram at Trivandrum.

Mrs. Nair, who was profusely garlanded, made short speeches at both the places thanking them all for the honour done to her and the kind regards they had shown her that evening. She said that she wondered whether she deserved all the praise showered upon her by the numerous speakers, for she did not know what she had done to merit such encomiums. Her speeches at both the places were loudly applauded.

Mr. R. G. Nair was also "At Home" to the members of the Travancore Association. Mr. Nair, it will recalled, won the Buchanan Cup in the ten-mile walking race organised by the Y. M. C. A.

MEND OR END THE SITUATION

(Continued from page 7.)

They knew they had a large following but still they had yielded to the moderates. There was a slight difference between them and Mr. Joshi still. For instance, they said that the workers must have one months' privilege leave every year and those who had put in long service in a mill must receive a pension of gratuity. Mr. Joshi was not agreeable to the proposal and said that they must not urge too many demands which were certain to be rejected. The speakrrs' contention was that nothing would be lost in making the demands. The workers were a lakh and half strong and if they stood firm and united the the owners would be forced to concede their demands.

Messrs. Shahbvala, Mirajkar and Pradley also addressed the meeting on the necessity of united action and need for funds.

STRIKE IN ELGIN MILLS

CAWNPORE, April 30.

The workers of the local Elgin Mills struck work to-day for a few hours over some grievances. After negotiations with the mill authorities, the representatives of the Mazdoor Sabha asked the workmen to resume work. Normal working is expected to be resumed tomorrow. Except for a minor fracas in the mill area, the situation remained quite peaceful.—A. P.

POLISH WELCOME TO AFGHAN ROYALTIES

LONDON, April 30.

Warsaw.—The President of Polish Republic and other notable greeted the King and Queen of Afghanistan on their arrival at ten last night. The city was beflagged and the streets were lined with troops. Their Majesties drove to the Prime Minister's palace where they are staying.—Reuter.

MAHARAJA SIR KISHEN PERSHAD BAHADUR AT NANDED

PLEADERS PRESENT ADDRESS

NANDED, April 23.

Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, President of the Executive Council, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government arrived at Nanded on the morning of 22nd instant by a special train. Nawab Mauzoorjung with the help of local merchants and official co-operation made decorations and princely accommodation for His Excellency at the club.

The same evening Maharaja accompanied with Nawab Mauzoorjung, visited the Osmanshahi mills where an evening party was arranged and the Gurudwara of the Sikhs.

On the morning of 23rd instant the Maharaja went round the various offices of the District for inspection. In the evening, a public interview was granted, and then a grand function of Marwari Dharmshala opening ceremony at Vazirabad was performed at his hands. The same night, he was invited by the merchant prince, Sjt. Harinarayan Rampsah Kabra at his residence for pan-supari.

On the morning of the 24th instant, an address was read to the Maharaja by the pleaders of the town at Dhondo Pandit's residence, soliciting for certain facilities. In reply to the address the Maharaja spoke a few words promising to do something substantial.

In the evening he was invited at the Dist. Magistrate's for an party.

After this Maharaja motored to see Mal Tekdi. Thence an at home was given to the Maharaja at Seth Mukundas Menohada in Vazirabad. Late at night, the Maharaja was united for Pansupari at Hanuman Tekdi, where all the merchants gave His Excellency an address to which His Excellency replied in filling words. On the morning of the 25th, Maharaja insted all the educational Institution and the Seva Samaj Hospital for which Maharaja most graciously donated Rs. 100. In the evening Maharaja himself had invited the officials and the leaders of the town for an "At Home" which was arranged at Government High School where Maharaja presented the Boy Scouts with 75/- and a little less to the school boys. The prizes for the womens to be distributed at the hands of His Excellency. The same night Maharaja left Hingole.

In token of Maharaja's entire satisfaction and appreciation of Nawab Manzoorjunjs administration Nan Manzoorjung was to presented with a golden watch Maharaja presented to many the appreciation of their respecting duties.

In Ine, Maharaja had a folly good entertainment at Uanded and a busy time too. The credit, of having so many different engagements and to make a lively picture of Nanded for Maharaja surely goes to Nawab Mandoorjunj Baharurs and Dist. Collector.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Many have been the reports in various papers detailing the minutiae of the memorable meeting of Bombay East Indians held recently at Dadar. Noise, boisterousness, illegality, these are the salient features of that meeting. The elements of disorder and confusion were so preponderant that the myrmidons of the law were forced to make their appearance to prevent the proverbial sequel to angry and caustic words. The meeting can be safely characterised as reflecting but little credit on the East Indians. It was nothing but an exhibition of moboeracy in its worst form, the triumph of might over right, the tyranny of a majority over an innocent minority. Sleep is known to be the cause of many roseate utopian dreams but that it had the powers of engendering forgetfulness the Managing Committee can testify. Having arisen from a placid slumber for seven years they forgot the existence of a document known as the Rules of the Association. The proceedings were one concatenation of infrictions of the rules as revealed by the plethora of points of order raised among others, by lawyers of ripe experience and keen acumen. Hardly had these gentlemen spoken for a few minutes before they were 'gagged' by the Chairman who summarily ruled that these points had no points in them furnishing no reasons for his arbitrary decisions. Could autocracy go further?

But the excitement reached its climax when the accounts of the Association were discussed. On their own showing the Managing Committee presented a most chronic state of financial affairs. Every statement of the Chairman was a self-inflicted stab. The astounding admissions by the Chairman that the subscriptions were collected in a very haphazard slipshod manner and that he himself had disbursed some moneys, the inability of the auditors to prepare their report as all the documents were not forthcoming, the denial to the audience of the immediate right of inspection of the books of account, coupled finally with the fact that scholars have not been awarded their scholarships, all combined to produce a Back Bay atmosphere.—Yours, etc.,

SOUPCON.

Berlin.—Marshall Pilsudski is reported to be suffering from paralytic stroke. He has not been able to attend festivities in honour of King Amanullah.—Reuter.

The state of the public mind is the creation of master writers.

DISRAELI.

FRENCH WAR DEBT

ARRANGEMENTS TO PAY BRITAIN

8 MILLIONS IN TWO INSTALMENTS

LONDON, April 29.

France has arranged to pay Britain during 1928 eight millions sterling in two instalments in respect of War debt.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP

CUBA ELIMINATED

LONDON, April 29.

Havana.—Japan has eliminated Cuba from Davis Cup.—Reuter's Special.

MINISTER FALLIERES DEFEATED

MANY DETENUS RETURNED

LONDON, April 30.

Paris.—303 members of the Chamber of Deputies have been reelected and 307 new candidates have been returned. Defeated candidates include Fallieres, Minister of Labour. Elected Communists include Cachin and Doriot both of whom are in prison. Two autonomists have been returned from Alsace including Doctor Ricklin, formerly member of German Reichstag, who is in prison at Colmar, awaiting trial at Upper Rhine Assizes on a charge of plotting against the internal safety of France by fomenting a movement in favour of complete rupture between Alsace-Lorraine and France.

Of 21 other Autonomists awaiting trial fourteen are also in prison. Seven are refugees and are believed to be in Germany. The accused deny that their aim is separation of Alsace Lorraine from France and declare that they are conducting the campaign solely against the French centralisation and introduction into Alsace Lorraine of French legislation contrary to local tradition.—Reuter.

WADI BUNDER STAFF UNION GETS RECOGNITION

On Wednesday last, the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, had an interview with the office-bearers of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union with a view to have a general discussion on the question of the recognition of the Union. The Railway Administration was represented by the Agent and Mr. J. Scott while the Union was represented by Messrs. S. C. Joshi, P. S. Bakhle, M. G. Kulkarni, and D. S. Vaidya. As a result of the discussion the Agent has accorded official recognition to the Union and has agreed to receive representation from the Union as if they were from the employees themselves. The Wadi Bunder Staff Union has thus received the honour of being the first Union of the G. I. P. Railway Employees to be recognised by the Railway Administration.

A FAREWELL KHOJA GATHERING

There was a gathering of the Khoja of "Sunnat Jamat" at Noorbaug fort appreciating the services rendered by Mr. Pirmahomed Meherali Master who is shortly proceeding to Japan on business and for congratulating him on the same. It was largely attended by the respectable Khoja, Memon as well as Bohra gentlemen of Bombay and every available seat in that spacious hall was occupid Mr. Ahmedbhai Sayani Bar-at-law and Mr. Hasanalli Karmalli Nathani eulogized the services of Mr. Pirmahomed in the most eloquent terms. Further in his speech, Mr. Hasanalli Karmalli Nathani heartily thanked Mr. Haji Allauddin Nanjeebhoy and Mr. Kassumalli Daudbhoy for their endless efforts to improve the general condition of the said Jamat. The gathering then dispersed after the dinner.

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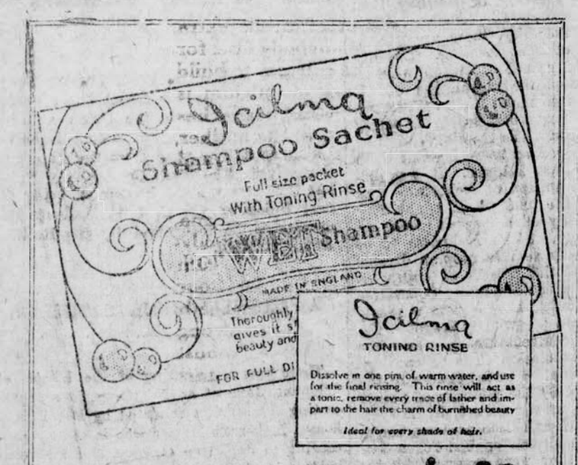
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INDIA AND THE EMPIRE

"WILL BRITAIN DRIVE HER OUT?"

MRS. BESANT ANSWERS "NEW STATESMAN"

Dr. Annie Besant, D.L., writes in "New India":—

"This paper was understood to be founded by a group of Fabian Socialists, but, for some unknown reason, it developed a policy which drove away its early supporters, and it has gradually become more and more reactionary, and is now becoming a force for the disruption of the Empire, in which only one person out of seven is white. It wrote recently an article on which we comment here. I drop the editorial "we," and write under my own name.

The tone of the whole article is offensive "to the limit," and the editor admits that he is "rude," and justifies his rudeness, repeating it. But he forgets one thing. We "are" a slave Nation—being ignorant of Indian history he even denies that we are a Nation, a denial which would be as applicable to England: "Saxon and Norman and Dane" and Kelt "are we". At the same time, he repeatedly speaks of us as "natives", a word that even the foreign Government has forbidden its civil servants to use, as it implies contempt. We admit our bondage, and are striving to break it—a fact which makes "The New Statesman" describe us as "fools". Even so, it is a mean and a cowardly act to insult persons who cannot retort effectively. No one of gentle breeding is rude to his inferiors. But "The New Statesman" exults in its rudeness, and italicises its most insolent sentences.

There are parties in India. So there are in England; our Legislatures are partly elected; that they are not wholly so is England's fault. The Legislative Assembly rejected the Commission, "and only two elected Hindu members voted in favour of it." The rest were Muslims, Government and nominated members, and the latter have for some time been obliged to sign a paper to vote with the Government. Their votes merely represent the Government. In the majority was one member who was kidnapped and was found, after being traced from house to house, locked up in a room, from which he was released.

NATION-WIDE BOYCOTT.

India has not, we are told, "any leaders who can speak authoritatively in the name of the people and can command the obedience of the people." Nor has England. The leaders there can only call on their respective parties, and even then are not always obeyed. The Boycott has been almost Nation-wide; in one Province, the Panjab, Musalmans—whose centre of allegiance is outside India—side with the Government for the moment. The Boycott included all classes; the nearest approach to it in England was the "general strike"; but that was a class, not a National struggle.

"We"—"The New Statesman"?—"cannot 'negotiate' at all; we can only impose this settlement or that." But can you? The Montagu Reforms were worked, with great difficulty, by the Liberals. Who is going to work the next settlement?

We must not think of the Irish precedent, and the reason is given. The Southern Irish "were a Nation in arms". Exactly. They were a very little Nation, but they were in arms; they therefore could bully the forty odd millions of England. Here we are at a disadvantage, I admit. England has been very clever. She admits no commissioned Indian officers to the artillery, and none to the aeroplanes. The gallant editor of "The New Statesman" mocks our impotence, created by his countrymen. But he is not wise to mock us with our helplessness; many of our young men rush into conspiracies, as the Italian Youth did under Bomba. They have suffered and died, as did the Italian Youth. "The New Statesman," with its arrogant gibes, is apparently trying to goad them into further efforts. Were it printed in India and edited by an Indian it would be prosecuted for inciting to enmity. As it is, it is safe, as is Miss Mayo's obscene book.

SOPHISTRY NO ARGUMENT.

Indians may be fools, as "The New Statesman" says, but their folly is not sufficient to regard an accepted Constitution as "imposed". Sophistry of that kind can hardly be regarded as argument even by the office boys of "The New Statesman." There is of course much more of it, but it is not worthy of reply. "The New Statesman" ignores the fact that Indian troops fought nobly in Europe, and fought on, when their white officers were disabled, under their fellow-countrymen, the non-commissioned. "The New Statesman" ignores the fact that Indian troops under Indian officers from the Indian States bore themselves gallantly during the War. The Indians recruited for the Anglo-Indian Army may not be "of very good quality". The explanation lies in the fact that English officers treat them as inferiors. The quality of the Indian States troops has not been challenged. "The honest facing of facts of this kind" is necessary for "The New Statesman," before it can put forward arguments likely to impress Indians. As to the "silly claim for National independence". "The New Statesman" is doing its best to bully and persuade us to let it drive us out of the Empire. The last Empire of Force died on the fields of Europe in the Great War. Britain can either be the centre of a Great Federation of Free People, or sink into a little island Kingdom. The Dominions claim to have the right to secede. Will Britain drive India out?"

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IMPOSING NEW TOWN TAXES ON KHETRI PEOPLE

ADMINISTRATOR AGAINST REMOVAL

A Bombay correspondent wires:—

"A deputation of six representatives of Shekhavati Jagat Virodhini Sabha, Bombay, accompanied by several local merchants of the various Estates waited, under the presidentship of Sheth Joharmal Roongta of Messrs. Sarupchand Pirthwiraj, on the Panchnama Executive Committee at Khetri, on the 18th instant, regarding the new town taxes (Jagat) imposed from the 1st February last. The deputation was cordially received and many Chiefs of the Panchnama Executive Committee were very sympathetic and listened to the grievances of the people as regards the new tax, and were inclined to agree to the removal of it.

Mr. Caroll who is the Administrator of Khetri, as the Maharaja of Khetri is a minor, and now acting as President of the Committee, however, took up a stern attitude and insisted on the continuance of the new Jagat. Requests and protests of the deputation as well as some of the members of the Committee alike proved fruitless in persuading Mr. Caroll to agree to the removal of the Jagat.

PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION NOT TO PAY JAGAT.

The residents of the various States in Shekhavati is adamant and determined not to pay this new Jagat under any circumstances. The local as well as the Bombay Jagat Sabha have communicated the protests to the Jaipur State Cabinet as well as to the A. G. G., Abu, and is awaiting their reply to take further action, if necessary, to get this Jagat removed

It is gratifying to learn from the 25th telegram from Jhunjhun that Thakur Sahib Shree Bhursinghji of Malasisar, one of the members of the Panchnama Executive Committee resigned from the Committee in protest and also has removed the new Jagat from his estate.

Colombo, April 28.—The Finance Committee of the Ceylon Legislative Council has decided that further time is needed for consideration of question of reduction of export duty on rubber.—A. P.

A charge sheet under section 302 I.P.C. has been submitted against Kazi Buzler Rahman of Tippera, the alleged assassin of Mr. Davies. The case will be taken up on May 2.—A. P.

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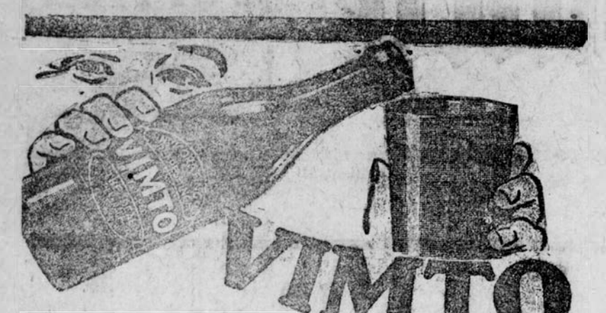

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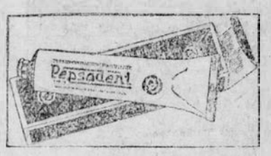

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THE COMMISSION AND THE COUNTRY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The frantic efforts that are being made in certain quarters to show that the Indian Committees will have equal status with the Commission are, of late, becoming really exasperating.

Perhaps, Sir John himself is not aware of the harm that this ill-conceived propaganda is doing to the cause of co-operation with the Commission. The articles in certain Anglo-Indian papers, containing ingenious pleas in regard to the so-called "equality", are alienating the sympathies of, even, those who advocated co-operation with the Commission from the very start. The endeavours to convince Indians, that the Committees of Indian Legislatures will have equal status with the Commission, when, even, a school-boy knows, that a Royal Commission cannot appoint another Royal Commission, and that the Committees cannot, under the very terms of their constitution, enjoy equal status with the Commission, unless they are constituted under the same Royal Warrant are producing quite the opposite effect on the minds of "co-operators." Many of us never imagined that Englishmen have such poor opinion of our intelligence as to think that we would dismiss from our minds all thoughts of inferiority, simply because Baldwin and Lansbury ask us to believe in the impossible. To say, that the appointment of a White Commission is the fulfilment of the Indian demand for a Round Table Conference, is to offer a calculated insult to the Indian intelligentsia. There are many people who are prepared to co-operate with the Commission with the full knowledge that the Indian Committees will be inferior bodies, for the undeniable reason that Indian Legislatures are subordinate to the British Parliament, but very few Indians would be prepared to be treated as down-right fools. It is doubtful if the Anglo-Indian supporters of the Commission, themselves, believe in the explanations and interpretations of the obvious, which they are vehemently bolstering up, and against which their own commonsense must be in revolt.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. RAHMAN, M.L.C.

Akola, April 25.

SUPPORT INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Poor India requires every patriotic son of hers to stop all foreign drain. Life and fire insurance is one of the biggest drains, that only helpless India can tolerate. So, my appeal is to all true and patriotic sons of the soil to make up their mind for the following suggestions:

(1) Insure your life in Indian companies alone.

(2) Persuade your friends never to insure in foreign companies.

(3 Be vehement in support of Indian Insurance Companies.

(4) Miss not the opportunity of even asking all your friends who have insured in foreign companies, to make their policies paid up, taking a new policy in any Indian Insurance Company. Use all your moral strength in this direction. It may be cleared here that there is no loss to the policy-holder, who makes his voliey paid up. Agents of all Indian Insurance Companies should devote their energies in this direction alone.

(5) Of those Indian Insurance Companies, support only those companies that are fully managed by Indians alone.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. RANDERIA.

HORNBY ROAD BALLARD PIER SCHEME

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The first effect of the scheme will be a new road leading straight from Ballard Pier to the Queen's Statue. The Corporation has decided to call the new road the "Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road." But the three roads will all make one road and might be named as follows: Ballard Road, East; Ballard Road, Centre (the new road); and Ballard Road, West (the present Napier Road). Bombay is fast developing and the first two important roads hereafter constructed may be called Pherozeshah Mehta and Napier Roads.—Yours, etc.,

REDESTRIAN.

A QUERY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers, kindly inform through your papers, travellers like myself, whence to secure a launch or boat for Elephanta Caves? I have been in Bombay for more than a week, but up to this time I have not been able to get proper information to enable me o go to Elephanta Caves. I have been to Modi Bunder, Alexandra Dock, and some other places at the suggestion of friends, but have returned disappointed. I believe there must be many others who also might be experiencing the same difficulty. I therefore trust that some one will surely throw light and help the travellers and oblige them.—Yours, etc.,

"A TRAVELLER."

Bombay, April 26.

Thoroughly soak sheets of newspaper in water and squeeze them into compact balls. Build these up on a glowing fire and cover with fine slack. The fire will keep in for hours and when required it only needs poking to turn it into a good blaze.

BANSDA PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION

ITS LAUDABLE OBJECTS

(From A Correspondent.)

BANSDA, April 26.

With laudable and charitable objects of establishing Institutions like the Maternity Home and a Residential Institution of Arts and Industries for the depressed classes in particular, the Bansda Unai Philanthropic Association was started last year under the sanction of the Bansda Darbar and the patronage of Their Highness the Maharaja Jamsahib, Nawabsahib of Radhanpur, Thakore Sahib of Limbdi and other notable personages.

21st April was fixed for the drawing of prizes and the function was started in the afternoon in the presence of the Public at Bansda. Before the actual drawing of prizes began, the Managing Secretary of the Association delivered a short report of the work done by the Association. He was followed by the President of the Managing Committee Rajkumar Prithvisinhji Varma of Saket, who in a short speech gave an outline of scheme and explained the objects for which the Association has been started.

Out of a total collection of Rs. 57,000/-, Rs. 18,000 divided into 1001 prizes were set apart for the purpose of the drawing and big prizes as well as small fell to the lot of persons in different provinces of India. The most lucky person at their drawing who got the first prize of Rs. 7000 is T. Muhammed Aliof Vellore. The second prize of Rs. 2000 was won by G. K. E. Valibhai of Bombay. Two prizes of Rs. 1000 each have fallen to the lot of Bai Mukta of Surat and Patel Naran Kana of Singod post Kadod.

Looking to the funds collected at this first attempt, it is the sanguine expectation of the promoters that many more people will now come forward and help the Association in their service of humanity by contributing to the funds. The people have realised that the work of the Association is being honestly conducted under the direct supervision of the State and that there is not the slightest fear of the funds being misused.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I venture to make the following suggestions and I crave your indulgence to publish the same in your widely read paper.

It is a matter of common knowledge that a dreadful sensation is felt by hundreds of S.L.C.E. Candidates. This year, for example, one or two occasions, I have seen as a matter of fact, many students several of them being girl students, losing heart and actually shedding tears when they came across questions, the bulk of which were tricky and hard to answer. How desperate they must have been even after studying hard for years together to find themselves entrapped in riddle problems! It is humanly impossible to attain equal proficiency in every subject. I feel sure that it cannot be the intention of the examiners to confuse candidates and to test whether they will be able to withstand and overcome great trials. Such tests would be too severe for the candidates of the School Leaving Certificate Examination. It suggests, consequently, that there should be a new method of examining which would enable the students to get through the Examination without undergoing an arduous ordeal. It is by taking the Preliminary and other School Examination Results as sufficient guarantee indicating proficiency in the respective subjects. It is in Schools that the candidates have more chances to show their genuine abilities than they have in the University. When High School authorities can hold the examinations themselves satisfactorily, why should the University not empower them to examine and issue certificates to their students and recognise those to be equivalent to the S.L.C.E. certificates? Under this arrangement the University will be able to spare the cost of appointing a costly and elaborate staff for examining. With this autonomy given, school authorities will be in a position to better their efficiency and work.

Looking at the hardship and disappointment and consequent wastage of students, I-for-one appeal to the members of the S. L. C. Board and the Syndicate of the University to consider the question favourably and effect the reform advocated herein. It is open to the University to see the efficiency of the teachers of the High Schools by holding periodic inspections. These inspections are calculated to have a more salutary check upon the working of the secondary institutions than the present unwieldy system of University Examinations.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 1 1928

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PERILS OF SOCIALISM

PRIVATE AND NATIONAL INDUSTRY

A SYSTEM WHICH IS THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE

MR. SAKLATWALA'S EXPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT

Speaking on a motion in the House of Commons relating to the Perils of Socialism Mr. Saklatvala made the following important speech:—

I would ask the house to be patient for only a short time, in order to permit me to place my point of view, which I believe to be the only possible point of view, for any genuine form of Socialism. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Central Edinburgh (Mr. W. Graham) rightly charged the hon Member for Acton (Sir H. Britain) the Mover of the Motion with not defining Socialism, and with not making clear what it was that he was attaching. The Mover did refer to the fact that, in one of the responsible Labour publications, he found the reproduction of about 40 different definitions of Socialism. Misunderstanding has been created by the right hon. Member for Central Edinburgh by the instances which he gave of some activities of industries which are under so-called public or municipal control, as if they could be a substitute for Socialism. Socialism and Capitalism are two entirely antagonistic forms. It is possible for Capitalism to extend and expand ownership from one individual to several individuals, as in the case of limited liability companies. It is equally possible to extend that ownership, that partnership to the citizens of a whole borough, town or city, as the case may be, in owning something through a municipal council. It may be equally possible, without at all disturbing the capitalist character of society, and with out coming near Socialism, to extend the ownership of any particular enterprise to all the citizens of a country or a nation. The instances given of the way in which the Post Office is run were—

Mr. Maxton: On a point of Order. Are we to understand that any permanent change has taken place in the leadership of the party opposite?

Mr. Speaker: I am not responsible for matters of that kind.

Mr. Saklatvala: I beg to the House not to be misled into thinking that the ownership of the postal service, or a system of tramlines or transport, or the Broadcasting Corporation has any real bearing on genuine Socialism. It is merely an enlargement of the number of shareholders. Let me take, for illustration, the Post Office. It is the height of absurdity to say that the Post Office systems within a capitalist country and a capitalist form of society, is a Socialist organisation. It is nothing of the sort.

Mr. W. Thorne: Is it private enterprise?

Mr. Saklatvala: It is private enterprise as it is; it is not a Socialist organisation in any shape or form. The only difference is that the shareholders are all the citizens of the nation, but it is a capitalist form and system. When the Post Office wants to erect buildings, it goes to a profiteering contractor. That is not Socialism. It fills the pockets of private profiteers. If it wants mail vans, it again goes to private profiteers. If it wants pillar boxes, it goes to another private company. If the Post Office wants postage stamps, it goes to a private company and buys the paper and gives a printing contract. There is no Socialism about a post office in a capitalist country. There is certainly the compensation that the shareholders are so expanded that everybody within the State stands to lose or gain by its losses or profits. That is the difference, but that is not Socialism. The poor postmen working in the Post Office are no better than men working for a private corporation or company. It is entirely wrong and misleading to say that this is a form of Socialism. This is where we differ in the Communist movement from the so-called Socialist movement, which looks at these forms of capitalism as Socialism. Though they have a Socialist form, they have a capitalist soul. The poor postmen have no voice in the control of the Post Office. Instead of a board of directors appointed by shareholders, it has a board appointed by the State.

NATIONAL AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

There may be a little difference between private enterprise owned by a few individuals in a nation and an enterprise owned by all the individuals in a nation, but it is misleading to say that that private ownership by all the persons in the State makes it a Socialist organisation. It is far from being a Socialist organisation. I read last Sunday in an article which the Mover of the Motion did not mention, though he was very copious in his references to literature. The article was in the "Sunday Graphic," and it was by the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the Opposition, who launched a severe attack on Communism and Communist methods, and tried to speak of Socialism in terms of Capitalism, or in terms that would confuse everybody and lead to no clear issue at all. What was the gist of that article? What is the real problem before the country as between Socialism and Capitalism? It is not merely the question of extending the field to a larger number of shareholders; it is a question of overflowing the system of private ownership and introducing public ownership. It would become criminal for an individual to own land or houses or places of industry. Such a society would be quite a different society. If such a society were introduced, it is futile and absurd to argue that the whole of the social structure of the nation would quietly remain what it was and that the relationship of man to man within the State would continue to be what it was. It is deceptive even to put forward such a proposition, and again I suggest, especially to my comrades within the Labour movement who aspire to be Socialists generally, to take the example of the Post Office or of the Broadcasting Corporation or of municipal tramways; the capitalist state of society has not been altered by merely widening the ownership. The position of the workers within these industries is absolutely the position of workers who are under the dictation of somebody not appointed by themselves. It is the capitalist system.

The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Central Edinburgh gave many points for serious thought with regard to trustification, but there again I want my Socialist comrades to understand that competition by itself has never been the object of capitalism. The object of capitalism has been the increase of the profits of the individuals in an industry. Capitalism has been used as a means to achieve that object. For example, somebody for a time is making a profit in a particular industry; another individual or corporation enters into competition, not for the benefit of the consumers, not out of a sportsmanslike spirit to oblige the world by producing a cheaper article, but to make a higher profit. Competition in itself has never been the object of capitalism and individual ownership. It is a means which is used at certain times only. When the opposite takes place, when unregulated and uncontrolled competition endangers the profits of a particular corporation or several corporations or individuals quite justifiably and without any inconsistentency, the capitalist controllers of these industries combine to get rid of that instrument of competition in order to secure the ultimate motive, namely, the safeguarding of their profits. The mere abolition of the element of competition is not the victory of Socialism at all. It is still another power at the disposal of private capitalism, either to use that competition or to submerge that competition, to reach the main objective, namely, the increase of the individual's profits. From those points of view, I submit that within this capitalist country there never has been an experiment in Socialism at all, and to people who have a right conception of Socialism it is a mistaken notion to imagine for a moment that Socialism can be introduced alongside capitalism, side by side, and gradually, and so on and so on. Such a thing would never happen; such a thing cannot happen The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Central Edinburgh gave us an example drawn from the coal industry to which I would specially direct the attention of genuine Socialists, not only here but all over the country. It is really satisfying to the Socialist conscience to say that the coal industry of this country ought to be so pulled together and controlled as to secure for it a certain trade in coal in somebody else's country doing this by measures and tactics which will create unemployment amongst the coal miners in Poland, Germany, Belgium, or elsewhere Such a proceeding would not be Socialism, but merely nationalisation. To put under State control a particular national industry, with the same objects as the capitalist owned and controlled industries, does not bring us any nearer the attainment of Socialism.

SOCIALISM IN COAL MINES.

If we were to apply the real principles of Socialism to the coal mines, the first consideration would be to secure the control of the miners themselves over their own industry. The first consideration of miners who took charge of the British coal industry would be the welfare of the miners in the coal industry in Poland, in Belgium, in Japan, in India, in Africa, and elsewhere, and the first Socialist step would not be to pool the British coal but to pool the world's coal, and arrive at such a position that all miners in all parts of the world would be employed and all the coal produced by them would be of some use to all the nations of the world. The nationalisation of the coal industry in one country does not take us nearer Socialism, but may even strengthen the Capitalist atmosphere and the Capitalist structure of society, in which this sort of nationalisation is practised.

To come back to the argument used by the right hon. Leader of the Opposition in last Sunday's "Sunday Graphic" in his futile attack upon Communism What does the right hon. Leader of the Opposition mean to say? I have no hesitation in saying that he is not in a position to say what he wants to say. (Hon. Members: "Why?") Because he has to attack the Communist party, because he has got to attack the one country which has achieved Socialism, and has also to keep up the appearance of preaching Socialism.

Mr. W. Thorne: Which country is that?

Mr. Lamb: Will the hon. Member say which country has achieved Socialism?

Mr. Saklatvala: If you have patience you will have the whole story. We as a nation, and all other nations, are concerned not merely with the theory of Socialism but with the practice of Socialism; we are concerned not with expressions of pious hopes of what Socialism will do and what public ownership will lead to, but, as practical politicians, we are in duty bound to say how it is to come about. The right hon. Leader of the Opposition says in that notorious article in the "Sunday Graphic" that it will come by the democratic will of the majority of the people, by learning lessons in Socialism. That is exactly the charge of the Communist party against the right hon. Leader of the Opposition, that instead of educating the electorate, and instead of telling them to adhere to Socialism, year after year he and his party are receding from and going against Socialism. There was a time when the Labour party and the Communist party had not such divergencies and such differences of opinion.

Mr. Montague: When was that?

Mr. Saklatvala: You will get the full story by and by. (Interruption.) I am putting this without any passion or personality. There is no doubt that that divergence between the Communists and Socialist groups, though Communism and Socialism are identical—

Mr. W. Thorne: Not on your life.

Mr. Saklatvala: My comrade here says, "Not on your life," but I think the recently published labour encyclopaedia will show that it is so. There is no difference between Communism and Socialism—take any ordinary dictionary and see. There is certainly an ever-growing difference and divergence between the Communist party in Great Britain and the Socialist party. I admit it quite candidly, and I do not suggest for a moment that in that ever-growing difference we are always the faultless party—we may be committing our errors and our individual faults. But the general picture is this, that since the revolution in Russia, the Communist party are standing firm by one and the same programme. We are not adding anything to that, and the divergence does not occur because we want something more year after year but because the Socialist party want less and less Socialism year after year. At one time the Labour party of this country were agreeable to forming the Council of British Workers and Soldiers. At that time the Communists were agreeable to that proposition, and there was no difference of opinion, between the two. To-day the fault is that the Communist party still demand that this country should be placed under the control of a council of workers and soldiers, and the Labour party does not want what it once wanted. The Council of Action was established by the Labour party in this country. There was no divergence between the Communist party and the Labour party on that subject in those days. There is no divergence to-day. To-day, the Communist party says that during the Chinese Expedition, during the Simon Commission, during the hundred and one struggles of the workers, there ought to have been councils of action all over the country amongst the working-class organisations. (Laughter.) My Labour friends laugh at it. They did not laugh at it in 1921, and to-day they want to go away from the only method—the only method—which will introduce Socialism, and then allow the people to imagine that Socialism is to come in some unknown and mysterious way.

REFORM OF PARSI LAW.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the report referred to above and as in its "Introduction" the views of the Parsee community regarding it are invited, I beg to refer to the subject of "Adoption" on which the report is silent.

The practice of adoption is in vogue in the community, and several members have taken, and are taking, adopted sons from time to time. A few instances. The first Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy was an adopted son; so was Dadabhoy Nowroji; and the following four prominent framers of the Parsee laws of 1865 had taken adopted sons, namely, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali and Mr. Nowroji Furdoonji (Secretaries of the Parsee Law Commission of 1865), Mr. Kaikhushuru Hormusji Alpaiwala (Secretary of the Parsee Law Society, which did spade work for the Commission), and Mr. Jehangir Burjorji Vachha. The cases of Sir Jamshedji and Dadabhoy Nowroji occurred before 1865. But the other four took adopted sons after the laws of 1865 were passed as the result of their prominent part in the framing of the Laws. In fact, the question of adoption was actually discussed by the then Sub-Committee (Secretaries, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali and Mr. Nowroji Furdoonji) and discarded on the motion of Mr. Nowroji Furdoonji himself. These four gentlemen, 'inter alia', urged that adoption was a Hindu usage and should be discontinued. They 'preached' the stopping of the usage to the community and urged it, successfully, on the Bombay and Indian Governments, but a few years after 'practised' the usage in their own cases—recalling the well-known story of the "Kajiji."

For the information and edification of the present Sub-Committee I beg to give below reference to the literature giving the correct history of the question of adoption all over the world, ancient and modern:—

(1.) English article headed "To Adopt or Not to Adopt is the Question" by "Old Curiosity Shop", published in the "Sanj Vartaman" of 8th August, 1927.

(2) Gujarati articles headed "Adopted Son according to Zoroastrian Religion" by Dastur Khurshedji Erachji Pavri, published in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of 5th, 9th and 12th and 16th November, 1927.

The English article is a comprehensive survey of the Laws of adoption in all parts of the world for several centuries, clearly establishing that the practice was not peculiar to Hindus alone, as 'wrongly preached' by the four law framers of 1865, and 'rightly practised' by them in later life. They even went beyond the religious direction and gave the bulk of their fortune to their adopted sons, Mr. Nowroji Sorabji Bengali, Mr. F. N. Furdoonji, Mr. Merwanji Kaikhushru Alpaiwala and Mr.....J. B. Vachha. Thus the wrongly alleged Hindu usage was rightly followed with a vengeance by four prominent members of the band of reformers of the last century, out-Hinduing Hindus. The four Gujrati articles prove the religious direction for an adopted son, 'without any direction for inheriting adopting father's fortune.'

I beg the members of the community to express their views on the subject so as to help the sub-committee in its deliberations. Perhaps the sub-committee will do well to reprint the English Gujarati articles reffered to above and distribute copies in the community with such emarks as that body may consider necessary for the guidance of the community. f this is done promptly, the community's views can be embodied in the Bill that will have to be enentually drafted for submission to Government.—Yours, etc.,

ADOPTION.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, May 1.

Yesterday's great thought opposite Bori-Bunder:—"The man who takes exercise to keep himself fit has obviously not got a healthy mind." Devotees of Bernhard MacFadden and all manner of Physical Culturists, take note and save yourselves from the danger of developing unhealthy minds.

* * *

The following is an attractive offer from a "Joti Sagar"—an "Ocean of Astrology". "Five years' life reading with a general reading of the whole life-Rs. 4". He will send, "further particulars" if you send him an anna stamp.

* * * *

My chokra wants the 'loan' (the repayment of which is to be very remote) of an anna stamp from me to inquire of the 'Joti-Sagar" whether the charges will be proportionately reduced if he wants only "one month's life reading with a general reading of the whole life". Reducing the proportion of charges still further can the "Joti-Sagar" drop the item about the "one-month's life reading" and any idea of sending him a bill and send him instead "a general reading of the whole life"—for nothing? It is a sporting proposal, any way.

* * *

From Bardoli comes the tale of certain casks. And a Deputy Collector adorns the Tale. O, for a local Gilbert fortified by a Sullivan to manufacture a light opera out of it!

* * *

The Japti officer sequesters four casks full of liquor from a Parsi lady's shop, the valiant dame stoutly refusing to pay the unjust increased assessment. The Deputy Collector arrives on the scene and asks a Parsi gentleman, a partner in the shop, to start selling the precious fluid, the free and undisturbed provision of which is such a dear concern to Government.

* * *

This stout-hearted Satyagrahi refuses to obey the official behest. Instead he urges the official to do his duty of taking away the sequestered casks. A new item in the arduous duties of a Deputy Collector—to carry away "japtied" liquor casks to his Kutcherry for safe keeping. Somebody ought to provide him with a song to sing while doing it. That is why a Gilbert is wanted at Valod—Taluka Bardoli.

* * *

Mr. O. R. Deyb, founder of the Indian Modernist League, invites Punjabis to join the League's Punjab Branch. There are eight Articles of Faith to which would-be members must pledge, three of which are (1) the modernisation of the dining room (2) standardisation of meal hours and (3) Europeanisation of the male dress.

* * *

Now the "Modernisation of the dining room" is rather an ambiguous phrase. Does it mean modern method (that is, Western) of cooking by electric or gas stoves, or the preparation of Western dishes only? If the latter, then the days of dal, bhat, shak, bhaji, (and chapati) and such wholesome Swadeshi dishes are numbered, yielding place to beef steaks and onion, mutton chops, with some delicious hors d'oeuvre and loaves of bread! So far so good!

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But what about the drinks? Are they to be sweet or strong, Swadeshi bevda, or "Blighty" brandy? Or is it also like religion "a private matter"?

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Thank God, there is no condition for Europeanisation of women's dress. Our gorgeous and flowing saris, whether they be of Benares or Paris, are not taboo. A wise decision! Else there would have been a hornets' nest round Mr. Deyb's ears. What are we coming to, O, Dev! Dev!!

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"I wouldn't marry you, if you were the only man in the whole world," said the girl. "No," replied the boy. "You wouldn't; you would get trampled to death in the first rush."

KURLA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

AN INVITATION TO INTENDING CANDIDATES

The Kurla Residents Association have resolved to establish a Kurla People's Municipal Party in view of the forthcoming Municipal elections. The aims and objects of the party, are to encourage such candidates to come forward as could work heart and soul in matters of vital interest to the life of the Municipality-namely, the improvement of water supply, drainage, compulsory primary education and Sanitation. The General Board of the Association have empowered its managing committee to invite applications from the intending candidates, complete the selection and allocation of the seats sarject to the approval there of. The M. C. of the Association, hereby cordially invite the applications on before the 6th May 1928 from those who wish to stand for the public welfare, in the next municipal election under the scheme of this Association.

Intending candidates, who have not yet become members of this Association are requested to send their applications, provided they enlist themselves as the members of the Association, before the selection.

Every intending Candidate must be the voter of the Kurla Municipality, and shall require to mention in his application the name of the ward for which he wants to stand.

The Present Municipal Members, who wish to stand at the ensuing Municipal election under the scheme are requested to furnish the necessary information about their work conducted by them during the tenure of their office as the members of the Kurla Municipality.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.